LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,998 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1887.

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S. S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 24th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L CATHAY	2963	500	S. Asndown	20th May.
				TUESDAY.
M SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	24th May
L BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	31st "
— ASSAM	3011	560	W. . Wheler	7th June
L SURAT	3142	50	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
M AUSTRALIA	3651	60	R. F. Bracoce	21st. "
L CLYDE	4121	800	S. M. Edmond	28th "
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4590	800	H. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA	3.00	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	on or About
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. H. Daniell	27th May.
MALWA	3959	500	G. W. Addison	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggia	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N Company.

Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800 ..... 1st June.	2/th July.
GIAVA	4,000	600 ..... 20th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800 ..... 10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4600	650	1st June.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	3500	550	10th "
TITANIA	S. Morsa	4200	600	25th "
BERENICE	C. Stutzga	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

The Co.'s S. S. "MELPOMENE" will be despatched on the 27th of May.

Rate of Passage by her Rs. 400.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay. May 17, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
S.S. BELGRAVIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MAY, 25th.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing punctually as above. Has two and four berth cabins on deck and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street	BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

(*Bombay Gazette Office*, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, May 13th 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Maangrole, Porebundar, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 17, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

THE "MACIVER" LINER "S.S. NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
"Maciver" Line.
Bombay, 13th May 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPRESSED MILK EXTRACT OR PURE SWISS MILK IN POWDER.
CONTAINS NO ADDED SUGAR.

IT is in all cases the best Substitute for Natural Cow's Milk, contains no Chemicals, and keeps for any length of time.

Prices 6 Annas per tin.

AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY

IS a delicious old Mellow Whisky, in quality unrivalled, very soft, peculiarly fine in flavour, and of the utmost purity.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed.

The Apparatus complete, Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TURKISH TOWELS.

Small, hand size	Rs. 0 12 each.
Medium "	1 0 "
Large "	1 4 "
Bath size	3 0 "
Bath Blanket	Rs. 6-0 and 9 0 "

HONEYCOMB TOWELS, As. 8, As. 12, and Re. 1 each.
GLASS CLOTHS, all pure linen, Rs. 6 and 8 per doz.
D'OYLEYS, round linen Damask, Rs. 4-8 & 5-8 per doz.
WHITE TOILET COVERS, in all sizes, from 45 to 63 inches long.

Re. 1-8, 1-12, 2-0, and 2-8, each.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate Interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6, 5½, 6, 3½ per cent per annum subject to { 18 months, 12 " , 9 " , 6 " } notice of withdrawal

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.L.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

MONSOON—1887.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their numerous Patrons that they have made their usual arrangements for a regular supply of Goods to meet the requirements of many of their Constituents, who find it necessary to lay in a sufficient stock to carry them through the Monsoon.

HAMS AND BACON.	
Prime York Hams, in canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each, per lb	0 15
Ham, Boiled, 2 lb. tins, each	1 7
Wiltshire Bacon, Flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb	0 13
Ditto in cut, per lb	0 14
Ditto in tins of about 2 and 4 lbs. each, per lb	1 3
BUTTER AND LARD.	
Choicest Danish Butter, in 1 lb. tins per tin	1 5
Choicest French Butter ½ lb. tins	0 10
Hog's Lard, in 1 lb. tins	1 0
CHEESE.	
Double Gloster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each, per lb	0 12
Ditto in cut	0 13
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only) per lb	0 12
Cheddar, in tins of about 2 lbs. each, per lb	1 1
Gruyere, in tins of about 4 lbs. each, per lb	1 1
Parmesan, grated, in large bottles, each	1 2
TONGUES.	
American Lunch Tongues, per tin	1 10
Sandringham Lunch do. per tin	1 0
Ox-Tongues, dried, in tins, each	5 2
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table, in tins, each	5 4
Do. Prime Pic-nic, per tin	2 2
Do. Paysandu, per tin	1 14
Ox-Cheek, collared, per tin	0 13
PRESERVED FISH.	
Anchovies, in Oil, per bottle	0 12
Caviare, real Russian, per tin	1 5
Cod Fish, 1 lb. tin	0 9
Do. Rose, fresh	0 10
Digby Chicks	0 14
Haddock fresh, 1 lb. tins	0 9
Do. Findon, per tin	0 11
Do. Kippered, Blanch-flower's per tin	0 11
Herrings, fine fresh	0 6
Do. Kippered	0 11
Do. a la Sardine, small tins	0 12
Do. Red, selected fish	1 0
Do. in Tomato Sauce, per tin	0 12
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon, per tin	1 6
Lobsters, fresh solid meat for Salad, per tin	0 9
Mackerel, fine fresh, per tin	0 9
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0 14
Do. American, pint tins, per tin	0 8
Pilchards, in Oil, per tin	0 11
Salmon, fresh American, 1 lb. tins, per tin	0 9
Do. do. Crosse and Blackwell's 1 lb. tins, per tin	1 3
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins, per tin	0 7
Do. do. double tins, per tin	0 11
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's, per tin	1 3
Turbot, fresh, per tin	1 12
Whitebait, Real Blackwall, per tin	1 1
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured, per tin	0 15
FRENCH PATES.	
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) / Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux) / Snipe (Pate de Becassines) / Woodcock (Pate de Foie Gras) / Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras)	Truffled 3 0 / Without Truffles, large tin 2 12 / Truffled, small tin 1 8
SAUSAGES.	
Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0 15
Do. do. large size, do. do.	1 11
Bologna do. do. do.	1 4
Cambridge do. do. do.	0 15
Pork do. do. do.	0 15
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, Blanch flower's do.	0 12
Do. do. small tin do. do.	0 7
Norfolk Sausages do. do.	0 11
Irish do. Shamrock brand do. do.	0 12
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.	
Artichokes, per tin	1 4
Asparagus, finest picked German, per tin	2 2
Do. finest Californian, per tin	1 4
Carrots, English, per tin	0 6
French Beans (Haricot Verts,) per tin	0 9
Macedoines, or mixed Vegetables, per tin	0 10
Mushrooms, preserved, ½ lb. tins	0 7
Do. do. 1-lb. tins	0 12
Do. Black, Leicestershire, per tin	0 12
Peas, English, per tin	0 7
Petit Pois, (Au Naturel), per tin	0 9
Parsnips, English, per tin	0 7
Turnips, do. per tin	0 6
Chollet's compressed Vegetables, "Julienne," tins of 50 portions, per tin	3 12
Truffles, in bottles, per bottle	1 10
JAMS (KEILLER'S).	
Apricot / Cherry } per tin / All other kinds, per tin	0 9 / 0 7
MARMALADE AND HONEY.	
Orange Marmalade, Keiller's, 1-lb. tins	0 6
Do. Cairn's Home made, 1-lb. tin	0 9
Narbonne Honey, per bottle	0 12
TABLE SAUCES.	
Worcester, Treacher & Co.'s, pints	0 12
(This fine Sauce commands a large sale, and is rapidly superseding all other Sauces.)	
Worcestershire, Lea and Perrins, ½ pints	0 11
" Reading Cock's / " Harvey's (by Lazenby) } pints	1 3
Burgess's Essence of Anchovies, ½ pints	0 11
Treacher's do. do. pints	1 2
CAPERS, OLIVES.	
Caper's Real French { ½ pints each / pints }	0 7 / 0 11
Olives, Spanish, pints	0 9
Do. French { ½ pints / pints }	0 6 / 0 10

OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS
of every description.
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, etc.
HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.
Catalogues free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN and WIND GAUGES;
also every description of
CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS
FOR ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY USE.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO, LD., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S COGNACS.

SHIPPED in five qualities, each older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... " 33-0. One star ... " 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies are supplied in Wood and in Jars containing two and four gallons.

RINGS & PRECIOUS GEMS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by them are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half Hoop Claw-set Rings	Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond do. do. Gipsy do.	Diamond and Sapphire
Diamond 3 Brilliants Claw-set do.	Diamond and Emerald
Diamond 3 do. Gipsy do.	Diamond and Turquoise
Diamond Single Brilliant Claw-set do.	Diamond and Opal
Diamond do. do. Gipsy do.	Diamond and Pearl

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PEKOE.
Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor.
Per lb., Rs. 1-8.

PHILLIPS AND CO.,
LIMITED,
WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ORANGE PEKOE
Very fragrant, full rich cup.
Per lb., Rs. 1-10.

CHOICEST PEKOES

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.	TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA,	GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE.
A high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion. Per lb., Rs. 2-8.	NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.	Exquisite aroma, the flower of Indian Teas. Per lb., Rs. 3-8.

SILVER PLATE
FOR PRESENTATION.

GOBLETS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 52 to Rs. 120.

TANKARDS AND MUGS—
Silver Engraved or Chased, Terra Cotta, Lambeth & Doulton, with Silver Mounts, Rs. 38 to Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
For Christening Presents in Case, Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Rs. 72 to Rs. 210.

SILVER SETS—
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 42 to Rs. 75.

SILVER SETS—
Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.

SILVER SETS—
Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Muffineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SET—
Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.

PRIZE CUPS—
Silver, with and without two Handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

SALT CELLARS—
Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

CARD CASES—
Silver, Engraved, in Case Rs. 55 to Rs. 90.

CIGAR CASES—
Silver, in Cases, Engraved or Leather with Silver Mounts, Rs. 55 to Rs. 130

CIGARETTE CASES—
Silver, Engraved or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.

BOUQUET HOLDERS—
Silver, in very pretty Designs. Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

SILVER SETS—
Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case, Rs 75.

SILVER SET—
Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.

BREAKFAST SETS—
Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 350 each set.

TUMBLERS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, with or without Cover, Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

MUFFINEERS—
Silver, sets of 2 or 3 in Case, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

NAPKIN RINGS—
Silver, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

CORAL & BELLS—
In Silver, a great variety, Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

VINAIGRETTES—
Silver, Rs. 13 each.

FISH CARVERS—
In Silver, fitted in cases, Rs. 175 each

SILVER SETS—
Of 6 Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 66.

SILVER SETS—
Of two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Ladle, in Case, Rs. 90.

FRUIT SPOONS—
Silver, in Case, Rs. 105 each set.

TROWELS—
Silver, for Laying Foundation Stones, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

We would draw the attention of Prize Committees to our superb stock of Prize and Presentation Silver Plate, suitable for RACE CUPS, RIFLE CUPS, PRIZES FOR LAWN-TENNIS, BADMINTON, PAPER CHASES, &c. &c.

DESIGNS FOR ADDRESS CASKETS, &c., to illustrate any specific idea or to carry out emblematically any particular subject, will be promptly submitted for approval, accompanied by estimates of cost.

Our large Silver Stock comprises every variety of Presentation, Ornamental, and Table Plate. We make it our especial business to obtain from the first English makers the latest and most *recherché* specimens of modern art; while the facilities afforded by the possession of a *large Manufactory* enable us to excel in our Indian-made Silver Work.

HAMILTON & Co.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
March 11th, 1887.

CIGARETTES
BY
THEODORE VAFIADIS, CAIRO.
A Further Consignment of these
JUSTLY CELEBRATED, HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
Just received per Mail Steamer "Ancona," and can be recommended with great confidence to all Smokers who like a
MILD AND DELICATE CIGARETTE, WITH FULL AROMA

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES
FOR THE HOT WEATHER
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40,
AND UPWARDS.
LADIES OWN MATERIALS MADE UP

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

REVIVAL OF THE FAVORITE SOCIAL PLAY,

ASLAJÉE,

Adapted by Mr. A B. PATE L from Moliere's splendid play of the "Miser," to Parisee Social Life, and made popular by the splendid acting of Miss MARY FENTON who will again appear in the character of

"SHEEREEN"

Supported by Mr. C. S. NAZIR (his first appearance in the Guzerati Language) and the members of the

JUBILEE THEATRICAL COMPANY,

Who will give their first performance in Guzerati at the above Theatre.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 18TH MAY, 1887.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre. Seats reserved without any extra charge. Prices as usual.

NEXT PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY 21st.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer "CITY OF VENICE," 3,207 Tons, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 11th June.

The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 Berths. Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Bombay, 16th April 1887. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES !

THE A. I. S.S. "NIAGARA" (CUNARD LINE) for AMSTERDAM, landing passengers at Plymouth, sails about 24th May. Fare first class Rs. 300. Special rates for families. Apply early to—

WM. WATSON & Co., Passenger and Army Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

N.B.—First Class steamers for Continental ports. Hand Book for Travellers post free on application. NO COMMISSION CHARGED TO OUR CLIENTS.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS.—NETT CASH.

	Rs. a.
Dawn ; by H. Rider Haggard	3 12
Jess ; by H. Rider Haggard	3 12
Principles and Practice of School Hygiene ; by A. Carpenter	3 0
Songs of Britain ; by L. Morris	3 4
Message ; by Thomas S. Douse	1 8
Warring Angels ; by T. H. Penguin	1 0
City Girl ; by John Law	1 8
Playing at Botany ; by P. Allen	2 4
Cassell's Complete Pocket Guide to Europe	3 12
Fifty Year's National Progress ; by M. D. Mulhall	0 10
Aldersyde, A Border story of seventy years ago, A. S. Swan	1 4
Twixt Love and Duty ; by T. Hopkins	1 4
Kate Valliant ; by Annie Thomas	1 4
Guenna, a Wave on the Breton Coast; by B. W. Howard	1 4
Three Recruits ; by J. Halton (Low's Standard Novels)	1 4
Far from the Madding Crowd ; by T. Hardy (Louis Standard Novels)	1 4
Jill ; by E. A. Dillwyn (MacMillan's Colonial Library)	1 8
Woodlanders ; by T. Hardy (MacMillan's Colonial Library)	1 8
Sabina Zembra ; by W. Black (MacMillan's Colonial Library)	1 8
Realm of Victoria ; 1837 to 1887	1 8
That Imp ; by John S. Winter	0 10
Queer Stories from Truth 3rd Series ; by E. C. Grenville Murray	0 10
House on the Marsh	0 10
Day after the Fair ; by W. Cairns	0 10
Natural History of Selborne ; by Rev. G. White (Cassell's National Library) 2 vols As. 12 and	0 8
Logic of Money ; by T. W. Levin	0 10
Dandelion Clocks and other Tales ; by H. Ewing	0 10
Peace Egg and a Christmas Mummimg Play ; by J. H. Ewing	0 10
Man Overboard	3 12
In his Own Hand ; by Mrs. G. L. Banks	1 8
Terrible Legacy ; by G. W. Appleton	3 12
Carlyle as seen in his Works ; by J. Kerr	3 4
Claude Gellee Le Lorrain ; by O. J. Dullea (Great Artists)	2 4
Babylon ; by Grant Allen	1 4
Cash Delivery ; by Fortune Du Boisgobey	1 4
Wife or no Wife ? by T. W. Speight	0 10
Fernande's Choice ; by Fortune Du Boisgobey	0 10
Discovery of Guiana (Cass. National Library) 4 as. and	0 6
Earl of Chatham (Cass. National Library) 4 as. and	0 6
DeBrett's Peerage and Titles of Courtesy, 1887.	10 0
Madras Quarterly Civil List, April 1887	2 12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, April 1887	2 6
Cloud and Sunshine, Two Love Stories ; by G. Ohnet	2 4
Electrical and Anatomical Demonstrations ; by Dr. Tibbits	3 4
Memoir of Major-General J. T. Bolleau ; by C. R. Low	0 10
Anatomy of the Brain and Spinal Cord ; by J. B. Whitaker	3 0
Heart Salvage ; by K. Saunders	1 4
Sylvia's Book of Monograms and Initials for Embroidery	0 10
Told in a Trance ; by K. Clinton	0 10
Oceana ; by J. A. Froude	1 4
Wee Wifie ; by Rosa N Carey	3 12
Strange Tangle ; by Alice King	3 12
Sweet O' the Year ; by H J Wilmot Buxton	2 8
Wood Turner's Handy Book ; by P N Hasluck.	1 4
Descriptive Geometry and Graphic Arithmetic ; by W S Binns	1 4
Sketches and Impressions ; by R O Mason	3 4
Conflict of East and West in Egypt ; by J E Bowen	3 4
Loving a Dream ; by Charles Gibbon	1 4
Princess of Jutidom ; by Charles Gibbon	1 4
Buchholz Family ; by Dr J Stiudo	1 4
Hume (English Men of Letters)	0 10
Life of Rossetti ; by J Knight	0 10
Poems ; by E B Browning	2 4
Ruff's Guide to the Turf, Sporting Edition, 1887	3 4
Statesman's Year Book, 1887	6 12
Treatise on Diseases of the Skin ; by T M'Call Anderson	15 10
Duelling Days in the Army ; by W Douglas	4 12
The Friend of the Family ; by F D Dastoieffsky	3 4
Marrying and Giving in Marriage ; by Mrs Molesworth	4 12
Arcady for Better for Worse ; by A Jessop	4 12
Jack's Courtship ; by W Clark Russell	1 4
Clara Vaughan ; by R D Blackmore	1 4
In One Town ; by Edmund Downey	2 4
In the Name of the Tzar ; by J Belford Doyne.	3 12
Golden Girls, a Picture Gallery ; by Allan Muir.	3 0
Mignon ; by Mrs Forrester	1 4
Life on the Mississipi ; by Mark Twain	1 4
The World of Thought (Novel)	1 4
In Possession ; by C S Lowndes	0 10
"Two Charms" ; by Arthur Paak	0 10
Victoria, Queen and Empress ; by G H Pike	0 10
Musical Expression ; by M M Lussy (Music Primers)	2 0
Collection of Patterns for Knitting	0 12
Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases; by S. S. Lawrence	0 4
Coming Franco-German War ; by C Koetschau	4 12
Famous Monuments of Central India illustrated by a series of 89 Photographs in Permanent Autotype prepared by direction of Sir Lepel Griffin	78 12
Helps to Health ; by H. C. Burdett	1 0
Help in Sickness, Where to go and What to do ; by H. C. Burdett	1 0
New Charades, for the Drawing-Room	0 10
History of England, 1830-74 ; by W. N. Molesworth	2 4
Cotton's New India	0 10
The Game of Logic ; by Lewis Carroll	2 6
Manual of Handwriting ; by F Betteridge	1 8
Lillywhite's Cricketer's Annual, 1887	0 10
Leech's Pictures from Punch, Parts 1 to 10, each	0 10

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Marthe et Christine ; by Zari	2 2
Les Borgia D'Afrique ; by P. Cour	2 2
La Jolie Cabotine ; by A. Dubarry	2 2
Patte De Velours ; by A. Melandri	2 2
La Femme Artificielle ; by G. Pig	2 6
L'Histoire Dilue Femme ; by P. Dernaud	2 6
Tout on Rien ; by L. Collas	2 6

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per annum for Indian subscribers, post free ; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Port Premises, on WEDNESDAY the 25th May 1887, at 4-30 p.m.

The following is the Business of the Meeting :

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March 1887, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Directors, and to elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,

W. T. TUCKER, General Manager.

Bombay, 13th May 1887.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable TOP-FLOOR above Kemp and Co., on Cumballa Hill. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, very desirable APARTMENTS in Elphinstone Circle. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, very desirable FLATS in Rampart Row, Fort, either for Office or Residences. Rent from Rs. 40 to Rs. 165. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, from 1st June next, a furnished TOP-FLOOR in Middle Colaba, for five months, now in the occupation of P. VUCLINO, Esq. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation called for TUESDAY, the 9th inst., immediately after the Meeting that will be proposed by N. Kaye, Esq., "that Rs. 21,000 be given to the payment of advances to meet the cost of works and supplies provided for in the Sanitary and Tanks Works Loans, such advances being made from the available balance of (1.) Surplus Cash Balance ; (2.) Unexpended balance of the Sanitary Works Loans ; (3.) Municipal Building Fund." (2) By Dosabhai Framji, Esq., "That sanction be given to an advance of Rs. 50,000, to meet the cost of the New Works in connection with Water-Supply Improvement." (3.) By Surgeon-Major Waters, "That sanction be given to an advance of Rs. 20,000, to meet the cost of New Works in connection with Water-Supply Improvement." (4.) By Surgeon-Major Waters, "That sanction be given to an advance of Rs. 85,000 to meet the cost of New Works in connection with Water-Supply Improvement." (5.) By Dosabhai Framji, Esq., "That sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 3,000 from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of constructing six new Meat Vans." (6.) By Dosabhai Framji, Esq., "That sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 1,70 from Surplus Cash Balances, to meet the cost of filling in a further portion of the Hindoo low-caste burial ground, Hallows Road." By Captain H. O. Selby, that he will call attention to the fact that the amended Municipal Bill has been published, and will move :—" That Government be asked to forward to the Corporation with 61 copies for distribution to the members, and to delay the further consideration of the Bill till the Municipality have had time to consider it carefully." By T. Blaney, Esq., "That the Commissioner be asked to inform the Corporation as to the working of the Beehive destructor which was sanctioned by the Corporation in 1885." (9) By Dr. R. N. Khory, "That the Corporation, trusting that there will be no legal impediment to the transfer of the G. T. Hospital to the Municipality, request the Commissioner to inform Government that the Corporation will be prepared to take over the management of the Hospital from 1st January next."

J. LEASK, Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, May 17, 1887.

NOTICES.

MR. J. FLYNN, Professional Translator, translates Gujarati, Marathi, Hindustani, Marwari and Persian Writings, Accounts and Documents of all kinds, prepares Petitions, Memorials, &c., and examines and compares signatures &c. as an expert in hand writing.

(Note—Strict Secrecy is observed with regard to the Contents of Documents, especially Wills, Letters and Papers of a confidential nature.)

Office, 39 Apollo Street, (from 12 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.) Residence, 520, Tardeo Road, near Breach Candy.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM. Manufactured by new processes, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government ; has been in use for Bills and Documents unprecedented in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality required to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen	Rs. 6
Small " "	Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle	Annas 9
" Small " "	Annas 5

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of BARTON and Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's premises in Church Gate Street, in Fort on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed :—

1. That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company's business not being remunerative it is advisable to wind up the Company.

2. That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed for the purposes of such winding up.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ARDESHIR NOWROJEE GUZDER, Manager.

Bombay, 11th May 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 8 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Parel, at the rate and on the conditions given in specification.

Standard samples with templets or gauge can be seen and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 1st June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 50), or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th May 1887.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(a) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (b) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment, a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is rested by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING. M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1888.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Hon'ble. F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I.,
VULLEVUND MADHOWDAS, Esq.,
J. ALLETSON SYMONS, Esq.,
Hon'ble S. D. SASSOON,
JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE BHOY, Esq.,
E. GREENWOOD, Esq.
ALLAN ARTHUR, Esq.

1. An International Exhibition will be opened at Glasgow in 1888, for which Specimens of Art Exhibits will be received from Private Exhibitors.

2. Besides Articles which will be displayed at the Exhibition during the whole time it is kept open, extra lots of art manufactures will be accepted for sale and immediate delivery. Stalls will be opened at the Exhibition for the sale of such articles. The price of articles sold either at the Exhibition or in the Stalls will be at once realised and remitted to the Exhibitors in India every week or fortnight, as it may be found convenient.

3. Articles of inferior workmanship or articles on which an undue price has been put will not be accepted.

4. Applications for space from intending Exhibitors should be made on or before 1st July next to the Undersigned, care of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., Bombay, who will supply the necessary forms.

5. All Exhibits must be despatched from India before the 1st of January next.

ALLAN ARTHUR, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Committee.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1887.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

AT OOTACAMUND, NILGIRIS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Madras,

Messrs. OAKES and Co.

Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Assembly Rooms, OOTACAMUND, at 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, 2nd June 1887.

WESTLAKE,

the property of the late Advocate-General of Madras.

THE House is exquisitely situated above the Lake at Ootacamund, is throughly well built and in perfect repair. It has iron roof and spacious verandahs, two Entrance Halls, Drawing Room and Dining Room, Library or Study, three large Bedrooms, three Dressing Rooms, five Bath Rooms, store-room, Pantry, Kitchen and excellent Out-door Offices. There is also a small detached Bungalow.

The Stabling Accommodation is ample and there are Cow shed and Poultry House.

The Compound (27 07) acres) is tastefully laid out and richly wooded. The purchaser would be able to realise a considerable sum immediately by the sale of timber. Trees are believed to be 15,000 Blue Gum Trees, 17,000 Cinchona Trees 300 Toona, 450 Ornamental Trees and an Orchard with a large number of Apple and Pear Trees.

The property is Freehold. The house will be sold furnished, and immediate possession will be given.

For inspection of title Deeds and further particulars Apply to MESSRS. OAKES & Co., Ootacamund.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

EURASIAN CLERK WANTED, who can write from dictation. Address, stating Reference, &c., to "B." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BUY OUR Combination Soap Dish and Brush Rack ; also the Pocket Egg Light, the Nickel Matchbox, the Cricket Ball Inkstand ; all latest Novelties. —SUROFF BROTHERS.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.—Tubers of this gorgeous Flower (GLORIOSA SUPERBA) can be had for transmission to Europe. T. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—a Chestnut ARAB, good looking, 14.1, 6 years, quiet and obedient, showy and a fine stepper in saddle and harness, would make a good lady's horse. Rs. 425. A stylish, well-built, roomy VICTORIA, Movable Coach and Dickey Box, recently done up. Price for both Rs. 850, or will be sold separately. Apply to "S," care of this paper.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now so well known to the people that they need no high sounding words from us. The People's reward for our thoroughly reliable, trustworthy, superior articles is their daily increasing demand. For cash or on hire, with option of purchase. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

SUPERIOR BOARD and LODGING. Cool House, Good Table, Lowest possible Terms. Inspection invited. Mrs. WEST, 2, Clare Road, Byculla.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara illustrated. Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

FOR SALE.—A Patent, Portable, Annular FURNACE, by Fleicher, with One Dozen Crucibles. Apply WALSH, LOVETT and Co., 18, Esplanade Road.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 3 ; with postage, Rs. 3-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

WHITE WAISTCOATS, Rs. 3 each. Guaranteed Fit and Workmanship.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Tailors and Habit Makers, Church Gate Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £349,971-10-10 Stg.

ORGANS and PIANOFORTES Tuned and Repaired at Moderate Charges by H. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., Dealers in Musical Instruments, No. 25, Kalbadevi Road.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS ! CHEAP SUITS !!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

WATCH.—Unsurpassable Sterling Silver Keyless Lever, for Gentlemen, Rs. 45 cash. Ladies' Handsome Keyless Gold Watch, Rs. 50 cash. MARCK 3 and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS—Just received in boxes, Vegetable at Rs. 4, 8, and 16 each ; Flower at Rs. 4, 6, and 8 each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

P. CASSANELLO & Co.—Morta della and Ruma in Tins, Sausages, Bacon, Thorn Fish, Dry Mushrooms, Mushrooms in Oil, Anchovies, Maccaroni, Gorgonzola, Gruyere, Tomato Paste, &c.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, via Naini Tal.

PATENT TENT for Shooting, Double Fly, Size 8 by 6. Height 7 ft. Weight 42 lbs. to 65 lbs. Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to Manager, MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80. No. 7, Rs. 100 ; No. 8, Rs. 125 ; No. 9, Rs. 147. No. 8 with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED 2 ENGROSSING CLERKS. None need apply who have had not at least two years' experience in an Attorney's Office. Apply to "Messrs. B. and H.," care of this office.

FOR SALE, G. FURLAUD & Co.'s COGNAC the Brand highly appreciated by all Connoisseurs of brandy at Rs. 20 per case. SCHILLER DOSOGNE & Co., No. 55 Apollo Street, Fort, Sole Agents for India.

JUST RECEIVED.—A few Demijohns, good ordinary Cable Claret. Splendid opportunity for Clubs or Messes, at Rs. 6 per Demijohn of 10 litres. SCHILLER DOSOGNE and Co., No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort.

ON HAND.—Some small lots of Claret of Superior Crus, also a few cases of Genuine Curacao and other French Liqueurs. Apply for particulars and prices SCHILLER DOSOGNE & Co., No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort.

SUPERIOR LIGHT GERMAN BEER of the well-known Brewery, the Lowen Brauerei, for sale at Rs. 20 per case of 4 dozen quarts and Rs. 13 per case of 4 dozen pints. Cash. SCHILLER DOSOGNE & Co., No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort.

ARTHUR ROEDERER, REIMS BRAND EXTRA VINTAGE 1881. A fresh consignment of this well known Champagne just received. Cash price Rs. 51 per case of 12 quarts ; Rs. 63 per case of 24 pints. SCHILLER DOSOGNE & Co., No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Sole Agents for India.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO LET, five newly prepared ROOMS for Offices on floor above Mrs. Hunt's Shop. Separate entrance made for each room. Rent Rs. 25, 30, 40, 5 and 60. Also a Office and Residence.—FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL, for Christian and non-Christian Girls, teaching up to the matriculation examination. This School re-opens in June 6. For Prospectus and Particulars apply to MISS CHAPMAN, Lady Superintendent.

JUST to HAND new FOOLKARIES with and without Glass, Rampore Chaddars and Shawls ; very unique and rich. Large and select stock to chose from. Also all kinds of Indian and Fine Art Work Jewellery. Price lists free by post.—HURJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—8 for a Rupee. Apply early—PEARSE and Co., Church Gate Street.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Connections and the Public that he has quite recently imported the following goods of the Best Quality by s.s. "Berenice." The prices are exceptionally cheap, to suit every body.

BOOTS.	SHOES.	BOOTS.
of D. H. POLLOK & Co., Vienna, very durable, lasting, attractive and elegantly prepared at Cheap prices. The following is the description :—		
Gent's Best Calf Leather Double Sole Boots Monsoon.		Rs. 8 to 10 per pair.
Gent's Best Calf Leather Lace Boots		Rs. 6-8 to 14 per pair.
" Best Calf Leather Elastic Boots.		
" Best Derby Boots, Patent Soles.		
" Best Kid & Calf Leather, Open Button Boots.		
" Best Kid & Calf Leather Lace Boots.		
" Best Patent Leather Elastic Shoes.		
" Best Patent Leather Lace Shoes.		

WATERPROOF COATS FOR MONSOON.

Gent's Mackintosh Waterproof Cloaks	Rs. 23 to 25 per each.
Gent's Black, Brown and Grey Waterproof Coats	" 15 to 18 "
Gent's Grey and Brown Cashmere Waterproof Coats	" 15 "
Gent's Olive Color Cashmere Waterproof Coats	" 18 to 21 "
Gent's Slate Color Waterproof Coats, Light in Weight	" 9 to 10 "
Gent's White Waterproof Suits, used by Railway employés	" 10 to 12 per suit
White Waterproof Sheets with Warm Lining	" 8 to 12 per each.
Steel Trunks of small and large sizes	" 10 to 18 "

4, 6, ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, Tailor and Outfitter, 39, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

LEATHES & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above rooms THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 3 p.m. a parcel of Imitation Jewellery—

1 case of brown Windsor soap.
4 antiques reading lamps.
1 case of Dresden China ornaments.
1 case of linen and lawn pocket handkerchief.
1 case of stationery sundries.

The whole will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 flour mill for two horses or two bullocks by Whitmore and Binyon.
1 Blackman's rotary punkah.
1 Blackman's air propeller victoria kettle.

LEATHES & CO.

Bombay, May 18.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of valuable immovable properties at Mazagon (near the Bombay Defences, P. and O. Co's Dock and Nawab's Tank).

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1887, at 3 and 4 p.m., respectively, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Tehmuras Dinshawjee Anklesaria, the executor of the last will and testament of the late Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dastoor, (deceased, inhabitant of Broach), the following valuable landed properties :—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1887, at 3 p.m.

Fourthly,—All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 103 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the remaining land covered by the chawl hereinafter more particularly referred to under (I) old No. 390 A, Collector's New No. 11649, old survey No. 449 and New survey No. 3388, (II) Collector's old No. 391, Collector's new No. 11655, old Survey No. 449 and New survey No. 3388, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, being one of the four compartments of a chawl or range of buildings covering the said land and certain other adjoining land in the same Street, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6671, 6-73 Street No. 13, Nawab Tank Road all which premises are situate at Mazagon on the south side of the said Nawab Tank Road, (otherwise Fourth Mogawar Pakady Road) in the registration sub-district formerly of Mandvie, but now of Bombay, and bounded on the east by another of the said four compartments, also belonging to the estate of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dastoor, being the property hereinafter fifthly described, on the west by the property belonging to Bachoobai, widow of Rustomjee Merwanjee Darookhanawala, being two of the said four compartments, on the north by the said Nawab Tank Road, and on the south by the property late of Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gazdar, but now of Nowrojee Cooper, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executor of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dastoor.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th May 1887, at 4 p.m.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, admeasuring about 121 square yard registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under (I) old No. 389 A, Collector's New No. 11649, old survey No. 450 and new survey No. 3388, (II) Collector's old No. 391, Collector's New No. 11655, old survey No. 449 and New survey No. 3388, together with the dwelling house standing thereon (being one of the four compartments of the said chawl, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 6671, 6-73, Street No. 13, Nawab Tank Road, all which premises are situate at Mazagon on the south side of Nawab Tank Road (otherwise Fourth Mogawar Pakady Road) in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, but now of Bombay, and bounded on the east by another of the said four compartments, also belonging to the estate of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dastoor, being the property hereinafter fifthly described, on the west by the property belonging to Bachoobai, widow of Rustomjee Merwanjee Darookhanawala, being two of the said four compartments, on the north by the said Nawab Tank Road, and on the south by the property late of Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gazdar, but now of Nowrojee Cooper, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executor of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dastoor being the property hereinabove fourthly described, on the north by the said Nawab Tank Road and on the south by the property late of Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gazdar but now of Nowrojee Cooper and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executor of the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Dastoor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Dharmajee and Dinshaw, solicitors to the executor or to the undersigned at their office No 4, Forbes and Medows-streets Fort

SALE of stock-in-trade jewellery, fancy goods, stationery, perfumery, mechanical toys, shop furniture, &c., &c.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1-30 p.m., and on the following day, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Church-Gate Street, Fort, by order of trustees to the estate of Mr Zainoolbhoy Ahmedbhoy Hora, 1 tely carried on business as merchant under the name of Messrs. Steward and Co., consisting of jewellery, fancy goods, stationery, Morocco leather goods, ladies' fans and hand-bags, majolica glassware, photo frames, stationery cabinets, letter scales, Japanned and cash boxes, silver watches, mechanical and electric bells, and toys, carriage whips, walking sticks, fancy socks and stockings, silk lamps, Limoplocee, stove, bagatelle boards, type writer, boots and slippers, fancy shawls, table covers, Christmas cards, sponge, waterproof coats, penknives, cutlery, brushes, rocking horses, plush mirrors, jewel boxes, harmoniums, ladies' companions, centre and side show cases, sliding door cupboards, self-acting fountain, fish aquariums, I. R. matting, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 18, 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE, GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL. TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL. LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON. CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS. HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS. &c., &c., &c.,

DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, INALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—

Best Japanese Porcelain Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.

Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.

Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'-pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.

POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND LAHORE.

Also Mahableswar, Ootacamund and Simla ; during the season.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS, FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ANATOLIA TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident,

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th :—Sarah Smith (barque), from Mauritius.
Yesterday :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Cories (ship), for Calcutta ; and Landoura, (s), Calcutta via Colombo and Galle.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Khiva, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden and East-African ports, per extra s.s. Mecca, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day 4 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

LOST.—Dowjee Purshotum, living at Moody Street, Fort, reported to the police that his wife dropped a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 60, from her arm on the 14th instant, somewhere about Kalbadevie Road.

HOLKAR'S MINISTER.—Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao, the Minister of the Holkar, is about to deliver a lecture on the interesting social question "At what age under Srutis and Smritis does a girl become Kanya ?"

THE JUBILEE THEATRICAL COMPANY.—We have pleasure in drawing attention to the advertisement of the above company in another column. Mr. Nazir's plays are always well mounted and well acted, and as he himself and Miss Mary Fenton are to take the principal parts, there should be a bumper house to-night.

A THIEVING BEGGAR.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged Abdool Ismail *alias* Abdool Rahman, a beggar, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with the theft of cooking utensils and wearing apparel. The accused, it appeared, was an old thief, and went about begging as the best way in which he could practice his nefarious trade. As a beggar the accused used often to receive money and food, and was allowed to remain about the houses of his benefactors. Taking advantage of this, the accused stole from a number of Goanese, cooking pots and wearing apparel, which he made over to a woman named Sukina, who pawned them with a Marwaree. Pleading guilty to the charge, and having admitted nine previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' and the woman, for receiving the property, was awarded three month's hard labour in the Common Gaol.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Nagdevy Street, touching the death of Damodhur Pootlajee, aged 40 years. Deceased was employed as a clerk in the Accountant-General's office. For the past three months he had suffered occasionally from fever, but did not let this interfere with his duties. On the evening of the 4th instant, after sitting on an easy chair for a time, he suddenly rose, and staggering, fell to the ground, fracturing his right thigh. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained under treatment up to Monday evening last, when he was taken home at his own request. Here he died a couple of hours after. The verdict was that the death of Damodhur Pootlajee was caused by general debility, accelerated by a fracture of the thigh, the result of an accidental fall.

NATIVE MILITARY TRANSLATIONS.—Jemedar Shaik Hasson, of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, has just rendered good service by translating into the Hindi language and reproducing in Balbodha characters a neat little work on the Pistol Revolver Exercise, with its accompanying instructions relative to distance judging, shelter, trench, guard and sentry duty and army signalling. Captain F. B Peile, left wing commander of the Bombay S.C., with the assistance of Subedar Cornelius Ramsay, of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, has furnished a translation of the "Firing Exercise, Aiming and Position Drill" manual ; and Subedar Abdulla Beg, of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, the Native Musketry Regulations. These two works are also in Hindi, Balbodha character. They are all approved by the military authorities and published by the manager of the *Pandit*. The profits derived from the sale of the works are to be devoted to the funds of the Military orphanage.

THE GAEKWAR'S PALACE AT BARODA.—Sir Madhavrao writes in the *Madras Times*.—"This promises to be one of the most remarkable fabrics of modern times, inasmuch as it is a splendid specimen of the Indo-Saracenic style. It will be a permanent monument of the genius of the late Major Mant, well known in Bengal, and also in Bombay. A writer in the local *Mail* of the 10th instant says : 'The designer was the late Major Mant, who, it is stated, committed suicide, owing to his plans being severely criticised after the foundation had been laid and the walls raised eight feet from the ground.' I do not think this statement is quite correct. I have strong reasons to believe that Major Mant committed suicide owing to serious financial embarrassments which unexpectedly overtook him. Whoever goes to Baroda would do well to visit the buildings which grace that native capital, and testify to the skill of Major Mant, and Mr. Chisholm, of Madras fame, both of whom were happily accorded a fair field by that Native State.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON A CAPTAIN.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan Captain Kewley, master of the s. s. Clan Cameron, charged Fisdade Fernandez, the baker, with having assaulted him with a poker in the Suez Canal on the 26th April last. Mr. Burder, of the firm of Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the captain ; and Mr. D'Souza, represented the accused.

Mr. Burder, in stating the facts of the case, said the Clan Cameron was in the Suez Canal and fastened to the side ways, when the assault was stated to have taken place. It was at 9-30, and hearing from his cabin a noise just outside he went out and called to the men to stop quiet, or else he would log them next morning. The noise continued, and this caused, Captain Kewley to go out once more, when he saw two of the crew who complained of the accused having struck them. The captain asked where he was, and saw the cook trying to induce the accused to go into his cabin. The captain ordered the butler into his room and shut the door. Shortly after the noise was heard again on the port-side, and the captain went to the galley door and saw the accused in the alleyway with his hands behind his back. As the captain approached the door of the galley, the baker struck him over the left eye with an iron instrument which afterwards turned out to be a poker. Captain Kewley fell to the deck unconscious, and was carried with the help of the chief engineer, who came on the scene immediately afterwards, the steward and scullery man, into his cabin. There he was attended by the surgeon of the Orumy and Veterinary Surgeon Pottinger, a passenger on board. Mr. Burder feared that the mess-room steward and the other man who was present would refuse to state the truth, as they had been got at. He would however tender them for what they were worth. They were only eye-witnesses, but others would be called who knew of the accident immediately afterwards.

Captain Kewley was examined and bore out the above. In cross-examination he admitted that he had lost his temper occasionally but he was not drunk on the occasion. He denied that the wounds he had received were owing to a fall, and averred that the only cause which could induce the accused to act in the way he did was because he had been shut up in his room.

The chief engineer, Mr. Finlay Rankin, deposed to picking up the captain and carrying him to his cabin. He had been drawn to the spot by the noise and its sudden stoppage. He saw Captain Kewley bleeding, and asked who had done it, and learnt from the steward that the accused had done it.

Lieutenant Stopford and Veterinary Surgeon Pottinger spoke to the wounds of the captain and what they had heard. The mess room steward was called and admitted that he saw the captain fall at the galley door, having been struck by some one in the galley. The baker had been there alone, he had been annoying the bundhari, when the captain came out. The bundhari denied all knowledge of the affair. On the evidence adduced by Mr. Burder, his Worship charged the accused with causing hurt to the captain, on the high seas.

Mr. D'Souza in defence denied the assault, and stated that the wounds were caused by the captain falling on the corner of the hatchway. One witness called said he knew nothing about it.

Mr. Ryan convicted the accused, whom he sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Gaol.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

BROKERAGE AND MUCCADUMAGE WORK. A DECREE REVERSED.

NENSEY LUKHMIDAS KHEMJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* VUSSONJEE HUMJEE.

THEIR LORDSHIPS delivered judgment in this case on the 6th instant. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for Nensey Lukhmidas Khemjee and another, the appellants and defendants ; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for Vussonjee Harjee, the plaintiff and respondent.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said :—In order to appreciate the oral evidence given in this case it seems desirable to state with some particularity the facts which are admitted or indisputably established. The three defendants in partnership, in the name of Jivandass Ebjee and Co., by an agreement of the 21st of July 1880, contracted with the firm of Peel, Cassels and Co. to do the brokerage and muccadum's work of that firm upon certain terms. The business of Jivandass Ebjee and Co. was confined to doing this work. The share of the defendant, Jivandass Ebjee, in the partnership was 10-16th, and the joint share of the appellant, Nensi Lukhmidas and Narrotam Goverdhundass was 6-16th. In October 1880 the plaintiff entered into an agreement with the firm of Jivandass Ebjee and Co. to do the muccadumage work of Peel, Cassels and Co., upon the terms that he was to be interested therein to the extent of 4-16th, the firm being interested to the extent of 12-16th. The plaintiff had no share in the brokerage business of the firm. After this agreement the shares of the partners stood thus :

In the brokerage business Jivandass Ebjee had a	10 as. share.
" " " the appellants had a	6 as. share.
In the muccadumage business Jivandass Ebjee had a	15-32nd share = ½ of ⅝th.
" " " the appellants had a	9-32nd share = ½ of ⅝th.
" " " the plaintiff had a	8-32nd share = ¼th.

Business continued to be done under their agreements until the 30th September 1882, when the appellants retired from the firm of Jivandass Ebjee and Co. At the same time there was a large sum due to the firm of Jivandass Ebjee and Co. from Peel, Cassels, and Co., both in respect of the muccadumage account and in respect of the brokerage account, and treating that sum as a good asset the firm of Jivandass Ebjee and Co. had made substantial profit both in the muccadum's business and in the broker's business. After the appellants retired from the firm, Jivandass Ebjee continued to do the brokerage and muccadum's business of Peel, Cassels and Co., the plaintiff continuing in partnership with him to transact the muccadum's work as before. At the end of September 1883 the plaintiff himself took up the muccadum's work of Peel, Cassels and Co. directly from the firm on his own account and that of a partner (one Cursandass Shamji) Jivandass Ebjee continued alone to act as broker for Peel's. This state of affairs lasted until the firm of Peel, Cassels and Co. filed their petition in Insolvency on the 11th July 1885. In 1884 the appellants became desirous of realising the profits they had made in the firm of Jivandass Ebji and Co., and for that purpose of getting in the moneys due to the firm by Peel, Cassels and Co. The defendant Jivandass Ebjee refused to join them in suing for it, and they accordingly on or about the 21st of February 1884, in their own names filed a suit 61 of 1884 against Peel, Cassels and Co., in which they made Jivandass Ebjee a defendant. The plaintiff was made a party to that suit. The appellants by the plaint claimed the sum of Rs. 55,987-13-0, with interest from the 1st February 1884. The firm of Peel, Cassels and Co. did not by their written statement admit that or any sum to be due from them to Jivandass Ebjee and Co. Oodeyshankar, the munim of Jivandass Ebjee, says that he was anxious to stop the suit against Peel, Cassels and Co. and not to press for payment of the amount due by them to Jivandass Ebjee and Co., and that the plaintiff was of the same opinion. The plaintiff admits that he was anxious that Peel, Cassels should go on, and that if they had been pressed for payment, they would have stopped business. I think that it must be taken as a fact, that both Jivandass Ebjee by his munim and the plaintiff were anxious that the appellants should not proceed to decree in their suit No. 61 of, 1884. The position was this. Peel, Cassels and Co. were in 1884 doing a large speculative business in addition to the sum due by them to Jivandass Ebjee and Co., they were indebted to Jivandass Ebjee in respect of their transactions with him subsequent to the dissolution of Jivandass Ebjee and Co. on the 30th of September 1882 in a very large sum. Oodeyshankar thought that it was for the advantage of his master that the firm of Peel, Cassels and Co. should go on. If they had stopped he would have lost a lucrative brokerage business, and all or nearly all the moneys due to him, if the firm went on, he hoped to retain the brokerage business, if he had back the monys due to him. The plaintiff was in the same position. Peel, Cassels and Co. owed him a large sum in respect of their transactions with him as their muccadum. If they had stopped he would have lost a lucrative muccadum's business and all or nearly all the moneys due to him. If the firm went on he hoped to retain the muccadum's business, and get back the moneys due to him. Events falsified the expectations both of the plaintiff and Jivandass, but that at the time they thought that it was for their interest that Peel, Cassels and Co. should not stop, is manifest from their allowing that firm to increase the amount of their indebtedness to them respectively, subsequent to the settlement of the appellants' suit. It is almost certain, (Jivandass and the plaintiff thought that it was certain), that if the appellants had proceeded to obtain a decree in their suit, Peel, Cassels and Co. must have suspended payment, unless of course either Jivandass or the plaintiff had come to their rescue. The appellants' only wish or interest in the matter was to realize the profits they had made as partners in Jivandass Ebjee and Co. Under these circumstances—in June or July 1884—negotiations took place for the settlement of the suit, and the suit was settled. To what extent the plaintiff was a party to such negotiations and settlement is the question upon which the decision of this suit depends. It is a fact that after making up accounts, the debt due from Peel, Cassels and Co. to Jivandass Ebjee and Co. was adjusted at the sum of Rs 51,108-15-0. This adjustment was finally agreed to on 4th July 1884. (See Ex. No. 1.) That sum was accordingly entered in the books of Jivandass Ebjee and Co. as the sum due to them from Peel, Cassels and Co. as of the 30th September 1883, with interest calculated up to that date. Of this sum Rs. 11,313 were due for muccadumage and Rs. 39, 857-15-0 were due for brokerage work. After the sum of Rs. 51,108-15-0 thus composed had been ascertained, the accounts of the several partners in the firm of Jivandass Ebjee and Co. were made up. The Rs. 51,108-15-0 were treated as a good asset, and it was ascertained that, so treating it, there were due from Jivandass Ebjee and Co.

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Jivandass Ebjee	27,631	4	0
To the appellants	17,184	6	0
To the plaintiff	6,293	5	0

No other debts were due to the firm nor were any sums payable by it. The books have not been put in evidence so we do not know the exact manner in which the accounts were made up. As I understand, all that remained to be done in order to finally close the books, was to receive the Rs. 51,108-15-0, distribute it in the above proportions between the partners and debit each partner's account with the sum so paid to him. In arriving at the above sums payable to each partner his previous drawings from, or indebtedness to, the firm were of course taken into account. Before the sum of Rs. 15,108-15-0 was treated as a good asset of, or rather, in fact as a receipt by, the firm, Jivandass had overdrawn his account by about Rs. 2,500, the appellants, their accounts by about Rs. 1,000, while the firm was indebted to the plaintiff in about Rs. 3,500. Had this Rs. 51,108-15-0 been treated as a bad asset and written off, Jivandass Ebjee would have had to pay into the firm Rs.2,500, the appellants would have had to pay in Rs 1,000, the plaintiff would have drawn out the aggregate of these two sums and, proper entries having been made, the books would have been closed. This being the state of the accounts the appellants say that it was agreed between them and Jivandass and the plaintiff, that they should recover what they would have been entitled to receive from the firm of Jivandass Ebjee and Co. if the Rs. 51,180-15-0 had been paid by Peel, Cassels and Co. and distributed between the partners (namely) the sum of Rs. 17,184-6-0 from Peel, Cassels and Co. and withdraw their suit, and that Jivandass Ebjee and the plaintiff should look to Peel, Cassels and Co. for payment of what they were respectively entitled to receive from the firm of Jivandass Ebjee and Co. on the same hypothesis. The munim of Jivandass Ebjee admits that such an agreement was come to. The plaintiff says that he was not a party to, and is not bound by it, whether it was come to or not, and that his rights remain unaffected by it. It is, however, a fact that such an agreement was come to between the appellants, and Oodeyshankar, acting in behalf of Jivandass Ebjee. Oodeyshankar admits it, and Ex. No. 1, which Oodeyshankar attested, conclusively proves it. That it is an agreement between Peel, Cassels and Co. and the appellants, by which, after reciting that on settlement of accounts on the 4th July 1884, the sum of Rs. 51,180 was found due from Peel, Cassels and Co. to Jivandass Ebjee and Co., and after reciting that the share of the appellants in that sum was the (above) sum of Rs. 17,184 an amount which Jivandass Ebjee informed Peel, Cassels and Co. that he admitted to be due to the appellants, and which the appellants were accordingly entitled to receive from Peel, Cassels and Co., and in which Jivandass Ebjee had no claim or interest whatever, and after reciting that the appellants had given up Rs. 2,000 of the amount, it was agreed that the adjustment of accounts of the 4th July—the adjustment at which the Rs. 51,180-15-0 had been arrived at—should be binding and conclusive. That Peel, Cassels and Co. should pay the Rs. 15,184 to the appellants by instalments. That Peel, Cassels and Co. should withdraw all the counter-claims made in their written statement, and that no further proceedings should be taken in the appellants' suit 61 of 1884. When Ex. No. 1 was executed, entries were made in the books of Peel, Cassels and Co. by which the sum of Rs. 51,180-15-0 was divided into the above three sums, of which Rs. 17,184 were carried to a separate account of the appellants, Rs. 6,293 were carried to a separate account of the plaintiff. Rs. 27,184 (less Rs. 17,184 which Jivandass Ebjee gave up) were carried to a separate account of Jivandass Ebjee. The entries in the books of Peel, Cassels and Co. were not put in evidence before Mr. Justice Scott. This Court thought that the appellants had sufficiently explained their omission to put them in and allowed them to be proved at the hearing of the appeal. The *onus* of proving that the plaintiff knew of and assented to the arrangement above set out is no doubt upon his partners, but on the other hand there is a strong probability, amounting almost to a presumption, that such an agreement would not have been come to and carried out without the knowledge and assent of each of the partners present in Bombay at the time. There was nothing underhand or fraudulent in the transaction. The plaintiff admits that he knew that it was proposed, but he denies that he assented to it. In considering whether there was any inherent improbability in the plaintiff acceding to the proposed arrangement, it must be borne in mind that of the sum claimable by him from Jivandass Ebjee and Co., about Rs 3,500 had been, as already pointed out, actually received by his partners ; while as to the residue of the amount he could claim nothing from them until they had recovered it from Peel, Cassels and Co. As the plaintiff did not wish Peel, Cassels and Co. to be pressed for payment at that time, there is a strong probability that the plaintiff would give his willing consent to his partners dealing with the latter amount in the manner proposed. As to the Rs. 1,500 which his partners had actually received it is clear he would not give a willing assent ; but the appellants as to that had a strong lever in their hands, and were in a position to bring great pressure to bear upon him. They could say to him "if you don't agree we will go on with our suit." Their doing so would have destroyed all his hopes of ever recovering the large sum which Peel, Cassels and Co. owed him personally, and at once deprived him of his muccadumage. It seems to me that the plaintiff could not have withstood such pressure for the sake of retaining his hold over the appellants in respect of Rs.3,500. The actual stake was very small, considering the large sums the plaintiff was dealing with, of it the appellants were only responsible to him in about Rs. 1,000. Turning now to the oral evidence in the case we find that the appellant Narrotam says that he first talked over the matter with Oodeyshankar not in the plaintiff's presence ; that he then told the plaintiff of the negotiations which were going on, when the plaintiff advised him to come to terms, so that the reputation of the office might be retained. Narrotam told the plaintiff that if he (meaning the appellants) could recover his money and they (meaning the plaintiff and Jivandass Ebjee) would look to Peel, Cassels for their share he would come to terms. The plaintiff said that he would think over it. After this the plaintiff had a consultation with Oodeyshankar and afterwards saw Narrotam in Peel's office, where the plaintiff told Narrotam that he had no other help but to come to the terms suggested by him. Beyond the fact that this witness is self-interested there is nothing, to detract from the value of his testimony. He is admittedly educated and intelligent. His stake in the matter at issue is small, seeing that he is but a single member of an undivided Hindu family of standing, and the utmost extent of his liability cannot be more than a couple of thousand rupees. Narrotam is corroborated by Kalidas as to the interview at which the plaintiff gave his reluctant consent. Kalidas is the mahti of Lukhmidas Khimji, the head of the undivided family of the appellants. He says that the matter was discussed at Peel's office with the plaintiff, when the plaintiff said that every one should agree to receive a transfer of his share from Peel's and settle the suit. I doubt whether the evidence of this witness is open to the objection which Mr. Lang made to it, namely, that he represents the plaintiff as voluntarily proposing the arrangement. He seems to me to be simply summing up the result of the discussion. However I do not consider that his evidence is entitled to much weight when recording the conversation. Most mehtas in my experience remember conversations in accordance with their masters' views. His evidence, however, if things goes some way to establish the fact that he was present at Peel's office when the matter was discussed between the plaintiff and Narrotam, Dinanath Narayan Khote, the other person, who is said to have been present at that interview is dead. The evidence of Luckmidas Khimjee, who deposes to what the appellant Narrotam told him about the settlement is hearsay on the side of the plaintiff, if he were disinterested, but the Court has no guarantee that he, any more than Narrotam, is speaking the truth. Evidence of this class is of weight only when the person who speaks to such a conversation as this is impartial and accurate so as to be willing and able to repeat to the Court the exact purport of the conversation he has been a party to. The remaining evidence is that of Oodeyshankar. He says in chief : The suit was compromised by the Peel's agreeing to pay the Rs. 17,183 to the defendant. I agreed to that. I spoke to the plaintiff and told him that as the 2nd and 3rd defendants had retired they would harass us, and we had better make Peel, Cassels pay them the amount they claimed from the Company (Jivandass Ebjee and Co.) As to the money due to me and the plaintiff (as I understand it "from the company") we should receive it direct from the Sahib (Pee). Vussonjee agreed to leave his share of the muccadumage (that is his share of what was due from the company for muccadumage to him) with Peel's. This is exactly what the appellant, Narrotam, says that the plaintiff agreed to do. I do not understand that Oodeyshankar receded from those answers when opposed in cross-examination. The sequence of events is not very clearly brought out. It seems to be this. First the appellants and he and Dinanath N. Khote arranged what ought to be done to settle the suit. Then Oodeyshankar saw the plaintiff and told him that the partners must get their shares from Peel's, otherwise their business would be spoiled. The plaintiff then said he must have the money from the firm of what had been already received (that was the Rs. 3,500 I have mentioned above). He claimed this but did not positively insist on it. The witness adds "If he had insisted on getting this money (the Rs. 3,500), he would not have made the arrangement." Plaintiff was told to see Mr. Poole. The result is that at this interview grow1ed at the proposed terms so far as they related to the Rs. 3,500, but did not reject them. Then followed his interview with Narrotam. Oodeyshankar does not in cross-examination speak to a subsequent interview with the plaintiff, but probably had one, as in examination-in-chief he had said that the plaintiff agreed to leave what was due to him from the company to Peel's and he says he spoke to him two or three times about it. He may, however, only have heard of the plaintiff's acquiescence from Narrotam. That he was convinced that the plaintiff agreed is clear from what he did. He and Narrotam and Dinanath went and arranged the matter with Nanabhai, the head clerk of Peel, Cassels and Co. ; Poole being sick at the time. This witness seems to be impartial and truthful. The only objection which can be urged against his evidence is that he has not stated either in cross-examination or re-examination the ground for his statement-in-chief, that the plaintiff agreed to leave what was due to him from the Company with Peels. He swears, however, that the plaintiff did so agree. His statement to that effect is entirely borne out by his conduct at the time. He at once caused entries to carry out the terms of the arrangement to be made in the books of Peel, Cassels and Co. Though it is quite possible the plaintiff never saw these entries, the evidence of Nanabhai tends to show that he did not. He must have known that the appellants' terms were acceded to, as the suit was, in fact, allowed to drop and Peel, Cassels and Co. continued their business. In the plaintiff's favour it must also be admitted that he repudiated the entry in the schedule of Peel, Cassels and Co. which entered him as their creditor for Rs 6,293-5-0. This repudiation was made of course after their insolvency, and it is not shown to have been made *ante litem motam*. Notwithstanding these entries in the books of Peel, Cassels and Co it is urged that Oodeyshankar cannot upon good grounds have believed that the plaintiff assented to the arrangement, as no entries were made by him in the books of Jivandass Elji and Co. which were kept under his orders. I do not think that objection of weight. The entries which would have finally closed the books would have been entries debiting the account of each partner's account with the sum due to him from the partnership, by a transfer on Peel, Cassels and Co. Whether the plaintiff assented to it or not, the appellants were, as a fact, paid the sum appearing to their credit by such a transfer and so was Jivandass Ebjee. The appellants at once dealt with the sum so transferred to them by giving up Rs. 2,000, and accepting payment by instalments of the rest. Jivandass Ebjee at once dealt with the sum transferred to him by writing off Rs. 17,631-4-0, out of Rs. 27,631-4-0, and causing the balance of Rs. 10,000 to be carried to his personal accounts with Peel, Cassels and Co. No entry is made in the books of Jivandas Ebjee and Co. of their actual transfers. If they had been entered, and no entry had been made in the plaintiff's account with the partnership, those books would throw doubt upon Oodeyshankar's *bona fide* belief in the plaintiff's acquiescence, but in the absence of those entries no weight can be attached to the fact of the plaintiff's account not being debited with the amount due to him. These books do however, corroborate the appellants' case. In them the Rs. 51,180-15-0, which was, to the knowledge of the partners, if not a bad certainly a doubtful asset, is treated as a good asset, in fact, as actually paid. It is difficult to see how that could be done unless there was some agreement between the partners relating to its realization. Of course, if the plaintiff did not know it was treated in this way in the books, its being so treated would not bind him ; but that it was so treated in the books of the partnership does corroborate the appellants' account. It is however somewhat difficult to believe that the plaintiff did not know of it. His own mehta was present at the making up of the accounts and must, I think, have known the manner in which the sum of Rs. 6,293-0-5, found due to the plaintiff, was arrived at. In the absence of special arrangement no such sum was due to him from the partnership. This is the appellants' case. It is probable in itself, supported by reliable oral evidence and corroborated by the entries in the partnership books, and in the books of Peel, Cassels and Co., and to some extent by the terms of the agreement of the 10th July 1884. It is objected to on the ground that there is no written proof under the hand of the plaintiff that he assented to the arrangement under which the appellants received the Rs.17,184-6 from Peel's in final liquidation of the moneys due to them from Jivandass Ebjee and Co., and that Jivandass and the plaintiff agreed to look to the balance in Peel, Cassels and Co.'s hands to liquidate their demands upon Jivandass Ebjee and Co. If Peel, Cassels and Co. paid in cash there would be no need of an agreement at all. As they did not, the agreements, which I should expect to find, would be agreements between Jivandass Ebjee and the plaintiff, respectively, with Peel, Cassels and Co., similar to the agreement which the appellants entered into with them. The fact, however, that no similar agreements were made by the plaintiff and Jivandass Ebjee is capable of the simple explanation that they had running accounts with Peel, Cassels and Co. The appellants having been paid off and the agreement with them having been executed, Peel, Cassels and Co. could safely deal with Jivandass Ebjee for the balance. The plaintiff's case in answer to the appellants consists in a bare denial of it, and the absence of a transfer entry of the Rs. 6,293-5-0 to Peel, Cassels and Co. in his own books. The sum in the plaintiff's books is not exactly Rs. 6,293-5-0 ; but there is only an immaterial difference between the two sums of a few rupees. He says that he never saw Narrotam about the matter at all, and that Oodeyshankar asked him to consent to the arrangement and that he would not do so. He is just as much interested in denying the arrangement as are the appellants in asserting it, and when he filed his plaint, was far more interested. He was not, to say the least, a careful witness, for in chief he alleged that his claims was for moneys out of pocket, which was quite untrue. In cross-examination he admits all the circumstances which render his denial unlikely. Passing over the books for a moment, there are circumstances which throw some doubt upon his denial. It is difficult to believe that he did not know that the appellants had received the moneys they did receive from Peel, Cassels and Co., that they received them under circumstances, which according to their view, entitled them to retain them ; yet for nearly a year he made no protest against their action, or claim for his share of the profits they had so received. When he did make a claim for the sum he now claims it was on Jivandass Ebjee alone based upon an agreement that Jivandass Ebjee was to be responsible to him for the due payment of all muccadum's charges. (Ex. B of 19th June 1885.) This letter Oodeyshanker showed to the appellant Narrotam whom he consulted about the reply. The reply sent on the 23rd June following, sets up the appellants' present case. This case was not then denied by the plaintiff, though there was a long solicitor's correspondence between him and Jivandass Ebjee. It remained uncontradicted until the 30th September 1885, when the plaintiff denied it in his solicitors's letter of that date, which was the day on which he lodged his plaint. This delay is not of course fatal to the plaintiff, but it is a circumstance which must be taken into consideration in considering the *bona fides* of his present denial. It certainly is not explained by the plaintiff betaking himself to a correspondence with Jivandass Ebjee who was in Cutch, and had no personal knowledge of the transactions. The plaintiff's denial under these circumstances is deprived of much of the weight which otherwise should be attributed to it. The plaintiff's books are not altogether satisfactory. The sum due to him from Jivandass Ebjee in S. 1938 (really due from Jivandass Ebjee and Co.) was in S. 1939 carried to the personal account of Jivandass Ebjee. It was afterwards scratched out of that account, and carried to a new account opened in the name of Jivandass Ebjee and Co., but when this was done does not appear. It may have been done after suit filed. The utmost, however, that the plaintiff's books show, that the mistake in July 1884 were not directed to make a transfer from Jivandass Ebjee to Peel, Cassels and Co. It is not impossible that the omission or oversight to make the proper transfer entry in the plaintiff's books may have determined the plaintiff to make the tardy denial of the arrangement which he did make on 30th September 1885. That omission and denial have to be weighed against the positive evidence adduced for the appellants. I do not think that the plaintiff's case derives any material support from the fact that Jivandass Ebjee settled his claim for Rs. 2,250. There is no evidence of how that settlement was arrived at, but Oodeyshankar told him his master told him that the plaintiff was his great friend and that he was to settle as far as possible. If Jivandass guaranteed the payments for muccadumage by Peel's the settlement would have been a favorable one for him, but there is no real evidence that he did so, though the plaintiff was mad to say in cross-examination that the terms of his engagement as muccadum are correctly stated in Ex. B. Having regard to the evidence which Oodeyshanker gave I do not think that the settlement he made by his master's direction weakens the appellants' case. Weighing the evidence for the appellants against that given on behalf of the plaintiff, I have come to the conclusion that the former have established their case. The learned judge below correctly considered that the onus of proof was on the appellants and thought they had not discharged it. He does not otherwise say that the evidence they have adduced is unreliable. I do not think he gave sufficient weight to the fact of the Rs. 51,184-15-0 being treated in the firm's books as a good asset, or that he has given full effect to the evidence of Oodeyshanker, which he seems to consider reliable. He also omits to notice the manner in which the plaintiff at first made his claim, and his delay in denying the appellant's case when set up by Oodeyshanker. I cannot help thinking that if the books of Peel, Cassels and Co. had been before him his conclusion would have been different. For these reasons I should allow this appeal and dismiss the plaintiff's suit against the appellants. Suit dismissed with costs of suit and on appeal as against appellants.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ASCENSION DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 19.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Choral Communion—Hymns 147, 323 and 144.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Reverend Edward S. Hall—Hymns 157, 150, 306 and 301.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and short Sermon.—Hymns 147, 150 and 178.

ST. JOHN'S, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Baghdadi in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN RENDLE.

FURTHER particulars have been received about the death of Captain Rendle, of the 10th Madras Infantry. It appears that the post of Sidotia, which Captain Rendle commanded, was attacked by 250 dacoits just before daybreak on the 30th April. The garrison consisted of between 30 and 40 men of the 10th Madras Infantry. The dacoits took advantage of some of the garrison being away on escort duty. Captain Rendle, finding that the enemy were occupying a deserted phoongyikyoung, a short distance from the post, gave them a volley, and then delivered a bayonet charge with 20 men ; but unfortunately he was struck by two bullets just as he left the gate, and died shortly afterwards. Jemadar Noorsamy took command, and, after some fighting, finally drove the dacoits off with a loss of 10 killed : one sepoy was seriously, and three slightly, wounded. The dacoits, however, again collected, and attacked Sidotia on the 2nd and 4th May, the latter day in very large numbers. They were repulsed both times, on the last occasion losing 30 killed. Our loss was Jemadar Noorsamy, wounded severely, and two men slightly. The Menbo troop of Mounted Infantry, of the Rifle Brigade, has gone to Sidotia to pursue the dacoits, who are believed to belong to Thattoff's gang, as he was known to be in the hills near Handook, collecting men. Yaw is quiet, but Yakut and Thaee are still giving trouble north of Pauk. The district is generally quiet. The weather is very hot again, though some rain cooled the air a few days ago, and the health of the troops is generally good. The Irrawaddy is very low, but a rise is daily expected.

SIMLA.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A POLICE INSPECTOR.—On Wednesday evening last, at about six o'clock, Syed Mohsin Ali, Deputy Inspector of Police, was riding past the new Town Hall, at Simla, when his horse, a spirited animal, grew restive and finally bolted. The unfortunate man was thrown off and alighted on his head. He was picked up insensible and conveyed to the Ripon Hospital, where he expired at ten minutes past one the following morning from concussion of the brain. The deceased was widely respected, and his corpse was accompanied to the Tonga Office by about three hundred persons. It was sent by tonga to Umballa the same day, *en route* to Bijnoor for interment. Lady Dufferin, who was passing the Town Hall in her rickshaw at the time, witnessed the accident. We are informed that the same horse threw and killed a man in Umballa a few months ago.—*Argus*.

THE BENGAL ECONOMIC MUSEUM.

THE progress report of the Bengal Economic and Art Museum for the year 1886-87 has just been issued. The report was submitted to Government by the late Committee of the Bengal Economic and Art Museum on the 31st March, 1887, and, on the following day, the Committee was dissolved after making over to the Trustees of the Indian Museum the collections of the Bengal Economic and Art Museum. These collections the Trustees of the Indian Museum were empowered by Act IV. of 1887 to receive, and they will for the future be in charge of the Assistant Curator, an officer who has been appointed with the sanction of the Secretary of State, and who will act under the control of the Trustees.

The work of consolidating the collections was continued during the year. As was noted in last year's Resolution, the collections are divided into four sections, *viz.*, Artware, Economic, including timber, Ethnology, and Industrial. In the Artware section in which the specimens are classified in 27 groups and number about 8,670, much work was done in systematising the arrangements, and in labelling the specimens with available information. Show-cases were bought for the better exhibition of specimens. In the Economic sections, which has 17,785 specimens, exclusive of timber, arranged in 13 classes, the collections were in part re-arranged. Two hundred and one new specimens were received in this section during the year, and a considerable number of specimens which had become worm-eaten and decayed were destroyed. A large portion of the timber collection was handed over to the Government of India to be used in making the timber trophy for the London Exhibition. The Ethnology section has been expanded by taking into it a large hall belonging to the temporary buildings. New glass cases have been provided for the exhibits in this section, and much work has been done in labelling and re-arrangement. In the Industrial section, which contains almost all the presentations made to the Bengal Government by exhibitors of the British and Foreign Courts at the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-84, no change was made. The committee had charge during the year of the accounts and correspondence work connected with the exhibits from these Provinces sent to the London Exhibition.

More than four hundred thousand persons visited the Museum during the year, the monthly average being 34,000 as against a monthly average attendance of 24,500 in the preceding year. The number of visitors was greatest in October and February ; in the former month the Durga Pooja holidays were observed, and in the latter month 6,723 persons visited the museum on the day of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress.

The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the services rendered by the members of the late committee, and in particular by Mr. Horace Cockerell, their chairman, ably assisted by Mr. Alexander Pedler, their very efficient secretary. The valuable collection entrusted to the committee was placed in excellent order when it was transferred to the Trustees of the Indian Museum.

THE DERBY.

IN anticipation of this great race, which is to be run on the 18th inst. "Vigilant," writing to *Sportsman* says :—Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the style in which Enterprise won his recent race, and The Baron has quite as many friends for the Derby. The great speed possessed by Mr. Douglas Baird's colt will serve him on the Epsom course, which will, according to the view of most judges, be less suitable to The Baron than that over which he carried off the Craven Stakes. Theories as to the unfitness of favorites for the Derby mile and a half have of course repeatedly been set at naught, notably

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

THE movements reported in the London financial quotations yesterday were somewhat irregular, Consols having advanced ⅛ to 103⅛, while the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ lower at 102½. Bar Silver was ⅛ per oz. dearer at 43⅜d., and Rupee Paper ⅛ up in Fours, ⅛ in Fours-and-a-half. Indian Exchange Bank shares show a decline of 10s. in Chartered, and £1 per share in Chartered Mercantile. Up to this morning the latest quotations we had for these latter were by the mail which arrived on Monday, and Reuter is supposed to give us a daily commercial service.

In the London Produce market yesterday, Linseed was quiet and partially 3d. per quarter lower; other Seeds unchanged. Wheat comes quiet with a decline of 3d. in No. 2 Club to arrive.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady with sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but Americans to arrive were partially 1-64d. higher. In New York yesterday the only movement was an advance of one point in August Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1887	1886	1885
Sunday and Monday's Receipts	2,000	6,000	900
Three days' do.	5,000	11,500	2,300
Total since 1st September	5,156,000	5,135,200	4,663,500

Cotton here to-day has been quiet and unchanged. Exporters continue to evince great caution in buying, and in many cases are more disposed to resell previous contracts than enter upon new ones. The Mills are fairly good buyers, having taken about 1,000 bales of various kinds of Dholleras at Rs. 181 up to Rs. 195, according to quality; 700 bales Ginned Dharwar at Rs. 196 to Rs. 199; 200 bales Bengals at Rs. 141, and 500 bales Julgaums at Rs. 180 to Rs. 184 per candy. The following are to-day's official quotations:—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Dely.
Bengals	160	146	142	136	25th May.
Karanja	...	...	...	194	Ready.
Akola	...	205	195	...	
Sheagaum	...	205	195	...	
Khamgaum	...	206	198	...	
Julgaum	...	193	186	...	
Khandeish (genly.)	...	193	186	179	
Bhownuggur	215	202	194	...	
	Nom.				
Dhollera } up-coo. Wudwan } pressed	215	202	194	...	
Broach	236 (best)	227	...	...	Ready.
Sawginned Dharwar	...	...	201	...	
Westerns	...	...	189	...	

WHEAT is dull and rather easier owing partly to the weaker advices from Home, and partly to the firmer appearance in Exchange. Prices are not quotably changed, but there are sellers, no buyers at yesterday's rates, all round.

SEEDS remain quite unaltered in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday and Sunday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,440 bales.
Wheat	182,477 cwt.
Linseed	16,707 ,,
Rapeseed	7,030 ,,
Gingelly	3,825 ,,

FREIGHTS are in the same position as yesterday, with only a very moderate business doing. The s. s. Perim is reported to have been chartered for London at £1-5 per ton for May loading.

EXCHANGE.—The recovery in Bar Silver in London has helped to confirm the steadier tone already apparent on this side, and as the demand for remittance remains insignificant the Banks show a tendency to advance their drawing rates especially for distant delivery. Bank Telegraphic for June has been offering at 1s. 4 23-32d. for the first-half and 1s. 4 11-16d. for the second half without attracting buyers, while Credits for the same periods are negotiable at 1s. 4 29-32d. and 1s. 4¾d., respectively. We quote for this mail:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 27-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-8d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d. to 1-5	,,
France, 3 months' sight	1·79½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady at Rs. 97 for Fours, and Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are steady with an occasional improvement of Rs. 5 per share. Bombay-Burma Trading shares are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 2,550. Other things are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	pt.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	86
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	259-10
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	105xd.
		200			

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,00	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	825
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	850
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 7	570xd.
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	50	Rs. 20	355
Bombay United	993	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	820
Barsi Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	9	..	163
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	50	50	Rs. 25	800
New Lamts	3,000	125	..	Rs. 12	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	75	Rs. 17½	650
Connaught Mills	840	500	50	Rs. 2	575
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	550
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,00	1,0	Rs. 50	785
Dhun Mills	1,00	1,00	1,	Rs. 50	1000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	50	5	R.	650
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,050	1,00	1,0	Rs. 40	635
Gordon Mills	2,00	500	5	..	157
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,00	1,0	833	760
Hingangaat Mill Co. Ld.	700	5	all	37½ p.c.	720
Hydraoad Spinning Co.	700	1,00	50	Rs. 30	840
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,0	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	58	1,00	50	Rs. 8	1 300
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,00	Rs. 2	57
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	5	14-8	491
Jeevraj Bhailoo	1,500	1,00	50	Rs. 5	1,042½
Khandesh	750	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	875
Knatao Mackuntee	1,00	1,000	1,0	Rs. 5	775
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,00	10	Rs. 5	129
Madras United	500	1,00	1,	Rs. 12	2,700
Manukshmi	550	1,00	1,0	..	530
Manookjee Petit's	4,250	1,00	1,0	Rs. 73	1,172½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2	Rs. 8	170xd
Morarjee Goculdas	1,15	1,000	1,0	Rs. 70	1,340
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	6,0	1,00	1,0	..	390
Naigaum Cotton Bleaching Co, Ld.	300	1,00	100	...	60
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,00	1,00		200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	800
Oriental	5,725	625	62½	Rs. 25	515
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	00	500	50		65
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 8	835
Ripon	611	1,00	1,0	Rs. 5	795
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	00		1,500
Soonoo and Allisnce Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	50	Rs.	350
Shoiapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,190
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	..	640
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 12½	290
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	..	2
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	47
Western India S. & M. Company	1,20	1,000	1,0	Rs. 0	640
Laksmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,00	Rs. 40	775

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, sickness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., both as mild and certain in their actions as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE QUEEN'S LEATHER is Waterproof, Strong and Durable, and admirably adapted for CARRIAGE HOODS, APRONS, &c., and will be found to be of great service during the Monsoon.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MICHOD—May 11, at Lahore, the wife of C J Michod, Bank of Bengal, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KEOGH—May 9, at Mussoorie, Lizzie, wife of Surgeon A Keogh, M.D., I. M. Medical Staff.

WALLACE—May 9, at Meerut, Edward Anthony James Wallace, District Superintendent of Police, from the effects of a fall received when out pig-sticking, aged 35 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1887.

UNQUESTIONABLY the most interesting portion of Sir Richard Temple's "Journals," which his son, Captain Temple, has prepared for publication is the diary which Sir Richard kept in 1867, when for eight months he was Resident at Hyderabad. For the diary gives us a near view of the actors in the sometimes exciting and always interesting drama of Hyderabad politics—of the Nizam, Afzul-ud-Daula, the father of his Highness of to-day, of his great Minister Sir Salar Jung—or *the* Salar Jung, as Sir Richard Temple with due regard to the incongruity of wedding an English knighthood to an Oriental title prefers to call him—of several members of the Shums-ul-Oomra family, including the Bushir-ud-Daula, who has just become Minister. Interest centres, however, in the personality of the Minister and in the account that is given of his relations with an exacting and jealous master. Those who, with Sir John Eldon Gorst, attempt to take Sir Salar Jung from the pedestal upon which general appreciation has placed him will find no countenance in this book. Sir Richard Temple, taking with him to Hyderabad, as elsewhere, a constantly enquiring mind, lost no opportunity of finding out what people thought about the Minister, whether they really believed him so much better than the ordinary run of native statesmen, and wherein his merits lay. He found on all hands confirmation of the popular verdict. Meeting one day with Mr. Palmer, one of the actors in some notorious financial transactions with the Hyderabad Government at the beginning of the century, he asked "was the Salar Jung really as good a Minister as was commonly supposed?" The empathic answer was "the Salar Jung is not only the best that has ever been at Hyderabad, but also the only good one that has ever been there." And Mr. Palmer had means of knowing more than most people of the qualities of Chandu Lal's, Suraj-ul-Mulk's, and the Munir-ul-Mulk's administration. Sir Richard Temple was as careful as this old man of many memories to read the Hyderabad of his day in such light as the history of the dark days of misgovernment and plundering would yield. But we cannot follow him in his efforts to acquaint himself with the true story of Chandu Lal's corruption and extravagance, and of Suraj-ul-Mulk's weakness and subserviency to a lawless and grasping nobility. We must be content with the light which his diary throws on the actualities of Hyderabad politics, and more especially with the account that it gives of the relations between the Minister and the Nizam. He represents Sir Salar Jung, courageous though he was in all his other relations, as being singularly sensitive to the displeasure of his master. This no doubt arose in part from the awe in which the sovereigns of the Deccan had traditionally been held by their subjects. Sir Richard Temple has told us elsewhere that on the rare occasions on which the Minister was admitted to the Nizam's presence he used to be almost pale with agitation. A scolding note from the Palace, or some less polite manifestation of displeasure, was enough to alarm him and make him ill in body and mind. He certainly had much to worry him. A master given to evil dreams, and to finding in the interpretation thereof omens of ill for his kingdom, must have been hard to serve. On one occasion, Sir Richard Temple tells us, the Nizam sent a message to the Minister to the effect that he had dreamt that the latter had come with all the troops to surround the palace, that the Minister had wanted to take his sovereign into custody for being an alchemist, and that there was a European on an elephant in the crowd "whose face was not distinguishable." At this time the Nizam's prohibition to the Minister against leaving the city remained in full force, and even for a visit to Chudderghaut he had to obtain permission. The Nizam was thoroughly jealous of him, and by no means took it kindly when the Salar Jung was made a K.C.S.I. He did no work himself, his governmental efforts being limited to enquiring what his Minister was doing, industriously listening to every evil report that the fetchers and carriers of gossip might bring him, and worrying his faithful servant with vexatious messages. At the time of Sir Richard Temple's arrival in Hyderabad the State had just passed through one of those crises with which the recent history of the State has made us familiar. The Nizam had attempted to force on the Minister, in a confidential capacity, a certain Lashkar Jung, who had a bad repute and was hostile to the Minister. The difficulty was got over by the Nizam giving way, but it led to a good deal of speculation as to what might happen in the event of Sir Salar Jung retiring. The Ameer-Kabir was spoken of as a likely Minister, though he had no greater recommendation than that he was well-intentioned, and that he was not corrupt, like his brother, the Vikar-ul-Umra, who at that time was forbidden access to the Residency for having attempted to bribe an apothecary's wife in the interest of the Minister's enemies. Even at that time the contingency of having to put up with a *Ministre Faindant* had been confronted, and as the admirable device of a European adviser to his Highness had not yet been invented it was thought that the difficulty could be got over by having a deputy for judicial affairs, another for revenue, and so on. The contingency, happily, was never realized. Sir Salar Jung held to his post, though amid much discouragement. He never had the countenance of his Sovereign, who hindered rather than helped him in his reforms. The judicial reforms, for instance, which he began, and which have been so improved upon during his son's *regime*, were effected in opposition to the Nizam, who thoroughly distrusted the radicalism that would make the proud nobles of Hyderabad amenable to courts in which men of low degree might sit in judgment upon them. In the history of these reforms, indeed, more than anywhere we can see some of the characteristic features of Hyderabad society. Until very late in Sir Salar Jung's career men of wealth and station could with impunity defy the tribunals. This was no doubt encouraged by the confusion that still existed between executive and judicial functions, even the most enlightened personages in the State failing to distinguish between them. Amendment in this respect has been slow, and even now in matters of jurisdiction, civil and criminal, there is much distinction of persons and places. For instance it is less than two years since process fees were made leviable in Hyderabad itself, the people of the capital having acquired, simply through refusal to pay, an immunity from charges which the less lucky inhabitants of the districts were never able to escape. A good deal has happened for the good of the State since Sir Richard Temple looked on at the late Minister's attempts to carry out a programme of wholesome reforms in the administration of the law. The Nizam, as we have said, gave him no help in this work. How little, indeed, his Highness was in harmony with the *Zeitgeist* we may infer from his attitude in regard to the introduction of the railway into his dominions. He objected to it root and branch. It would disturb his subjects, making their minds swing backwards and forwards like children at a fair, and worse still, some of his rebellious relatives might jump into the train and be off to Bombay, and bring disgrace upon him. Not much more sane, this, than the request made by the British authorities that as the railway at Raichore would pass within gunshot of the Nizam's fort there, his Highness would be so good as to take his guns away—a proposal which Sir Richard Temple declined to make, believing we suppose that it would be easier for Mahomet to walk wide of the mountain than to move the mountain out of Mahomet's way. Here and there we come across a reference to the Berars question, concerning which Sir Richard Temple says on the authority of Sir George Yule, that Sir Salar Jung had received "bad advice from a European source." There was at that time a fear in Hyderabad that the Berars would be administratively annexed to the Central Provinces, and with Sir Richard Temple's unbounded faith in the future of that territory his presence at the Hyderabad Residency may have encouraged the belief. Sir Salar Jung had shortly before this addressed a letter to the British Government, asking for the restoration of the Assigned Districts, and here of course the Minister's intervention is treated as an ill-advised step, prompted by some European or Eurasian counsellor of evil. It apparently never occurred to the official mind that a Hyderabad statesman might feel strongly enough upon this question to approach the Government, *proprio motu*, with a request that it would adhere to its compact by restoring territory temporarily assigned as security for a debt which the Nizam's Government were able and willing to pay off. No one who has read the correspondence on this subject will question the propriety and the moderation amounting almost to deference with which Sir Salar Jung reminded the British Government of the terms of its bargain. No one on the other hand would expect a Resident at Hyderabad to write otherwise than reprovingly of an ineffectual attempt to have justice done in this matter.

THERE is some fatality over those who mention India, or things Indian, in books which are intended to improve the metropolitan mind. Sir George Campbell, in his excellent conspectus, the "British Empire," mentions, without any provocation, that Lord Dufferin has quite recently been to Hyderabad to instal a new Nizam and a youthful Minister, and that the experiment has succeeded so well that never again will the old Sir Salar Jung's policy of appealing to English opinion in London, against the ways of the Government of India, be even thought of. This is, of course, a happy allusion to the fact that the late Sir Salar Jung induced the late Lord Iddesleigh, when Sir Stafford Northcote, and Secretary of State for India, to overrule the Government of India which declined to give over to Hyderabad the surplus of the assigned Berars, which the Supreme Government fondly endeavoured to regard as its own, the treaty engagements to the contrary notwithstanding. Where did Sir George find any record of Lord Dufferin installing a Nizam and a Minister with a politic eye to the prevention of such an iniquity in future? Lord Dufferin went to Hyderabad, and when there honestly did his best to restore a good understanding between H. H. the Nizam and H. E. Sir Salar Jung II., who had been installed respectively on the *gadee* and on the Dewan's chair, by Lord Ripon, who never dreamed of circumventing any future Secretary of State of Sir Stafford Northcote's type when he did so. Surely Sir George Campbell, who was in India at the time, ought to have known this; yet he writes quite otherwise. Professor Mahaffy in the admirable volume which puts before moderns the historical work of Alexander and his successors in paving the way for Rome and Christianity, mentions quite calmly that when Philip's warlike son climbed the Hindu Khoosh, he saw before him the vast plains of India, watered by the two mighty rivers, the Indus and the Deccan! The learned historian doubtless believes that the great estuary of the Deccan river brings Bombay into water communication with the sister cities of Poona and Delhi. Yet the London papers find it in their hearts to laugh when French writers speak of Sir Wolsey, our one General, or of M. Salisberry, our greatest statesman. All the same both the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the distinguished Professor of History at Trinity College, Dublin, are competent men, each in his sphere, and their little slips may be forgiven by those who have not the same excuse—that in laying hold of general principles they have not always time to look after small accuracies. The Professor is moreover, so fair-minded a man, that it would be captious to find fault with him if he honestly believes that the Deccan is one of the great rivers of this ("so-called") Peninsula. Once when he gave a very graphic account of the beginning of the Ministerial career of the great Hebrew-Egyptian financier who converted all the fellaheen into serfs—which they remain to this hour—he added that it would be unfair to Potiphar's wife not to remember that, as yet, we have only one side of the scandalous story. Some papyrus, sleeping in the tombs, may have something to tell us which will rehabilitate still another historical character, the victim of his apprehension and backbiting. At all events, had the lady in question been well advised enough to bring an action for libel against the rising young statesman, probably,—at least so the learned Professor thinks,—history would give another complexion to the affair. For all that we firmly hold that the Deccan is not now, and was not in the time of Alexander the Great, one of the two rivers that could be seen from the top of the Hindu Khoosh.

EVIDENCE adduced in the Police Courts has frequently revealed the fact that, while the natives of this country would hesitate to do anything to deprive an animal of life, the lower classes at any rate will commit the most atrocious outrages, short of inflicting death, without the least compunction or misgiving. Animals are tortured in every way that a perverse ingenuity can devise. Half-starved beasts are burdened with loads heavy enough to break their backs; sick and wounded animals are employed in different kinds of work when they ought more properly to be patients at a veterinary hospital; and sharp-pointed goads are used to accelerate the movements of those whom sickness and disease have rendered sluggish. Yet conscious cruelty is not a vice of which the native of India may be justly accused. Mr. Edwin Arnold has placed on record in metre and verse that the "children of the sun" are by a "kind word won to such quick kindness," and we may be sure that the cruelty to animals, of which so many complaints are made, is attributable to sheer ignorance rather than to the absence of a feeling of compassion on the part of natives. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has done good work in enlightening the people, and there is probably no better way of conveying a wholesome lesson in a matter of this kind than by the infliction of a substantial fine. There are some provinces of India, however, where cruelty to animals is not recognised as a punishable offence. In the North-West Provinces, for instance, there is no law by which a man may be punished for torturing an animal, and in that regard the territory ruled over by Mr. Lyall is some ten or twenty years behind Bombay, Bengal, and Madras. The Hon. Ajoodhia Nath, an active and intelligent member of the newly-created Legislative Council of the North-West Provinces, seeing the necessity of preventing cruelty to animals, has obtained leave to introduce a Bill to deal with the evil. While Bombay, Bengal and Madras have legislated on the subject no corresponding law has been passed for the North-West Provinces though public opinion is declared to be strongly in favour of legislation. In the course of his speech in asking leave to introduce the Bill, Mr. Ajoodhia Nath mentioned the fact that private enterprise had already taken up the cause, and that a European lady in Gorakhpore had established a hospital for the treatment of animals suffering from disease, the effects of cruelty. A few prosecutions at the instance of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which has done so much to alleviate the condition of the brute creation in Bombay would go a long way towards inculcating more enlightened ideas in the North-West Provinces as regards the proper treatment of animals. But at present the law does not recognise cruelty as a punishable offence.

MR. GEORGE BADEN POWELL, member for one of the Liverpool Divisions, has followed in the wake of Mr. Howard Vincent in planning a new title for the Crown. He wishes to have the Jubilee year marked by making some such addition to the royal titles as shall make it perfectly clear that our colonies and dependencies are integral parts of the British Empire. Perhaps he exaggerates the validity of a titular recognition of this sort. The Holy Roman Empire, which was not Holy, and not Roman, and was not an Empire, for a short time "recognized" the British isles in this way, and until far in the last century, the sovereigns of England called themselves Kings of France, without making it, as Mr. Baden Powell would say, perfectly clear to the French that the country ruled by the Most Christian Kings was an integral part of the British Empire. If the Colonists, however, have any particular desire on this matter they would not be satisfied with the bald and empty form of words which Mr. Baden Powell proposes. "Of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of all the Dominions and Territories of the British Nation, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India," is no reminder to the Australians, or to the Canadians, or to the people at the Cape that they in particular have part in the great Imperial inheritance. The question is a sentimental one, if it is a question at all, and unless a title can be devised which, in its local use, can specifically connect a given colony or group of colonies with the mother-country, and so with the Empire at large we had better remain content with the present set of titles. The Colonists themselves, by the way, have not asked for a new title. Perhaps they will invent one when they hear how the delegates to the Colonial Conference in London last month were asked to pay two pounds a head for a dinner at which they were entertained in St. James's Palace, with five shillings extra for the repair of the kitchen range.

THE BOMBAY JUBILEE ADDRESS.

THE casket which is to contain the copy of the Jubilee Address of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, which was presented to H. E. the Governor on the steps of the Town Hall, on the 16th of February, for transmission to her Majesty officially, is now being exhibited at the Municipal offices from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. It was designed by Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Executive Engineer, and manufactured by Mooleshand Cashiram, of Kalbadevi Road. It is oblong in shape, twenty-seven inches long, by ten inches broad at its base; and is made of ivory, inlaid with gold. In height it is about ten inches. The carving on the ivory is rich, and so is the workmanship in gold. The chief characteristic of the casket is that it is of pure Indian manufacture, and it reflects credit on native art. At either end lengthwise appears in gold in bold relief the coat-of-arms of the Corporation. Each corner is beautified by a highly-polished gold pillar surmounted by a gold crown. The casket stands on four gold balls, clasped in eagles' claws, which are of gold. The key to open the casket is also of gold. The whole is enclosed in a highly-polished box of teakwood. The weight of the casket is about 56lbs., and its aggregate cost amounts to about Rs. 5,000, exclusive of the duplicate of the address presented in February. It is written on vellum and mounted by Mesdames Southwell and Austin, in white satin, the arms of the city being emblazoned on the back in gold and colour. The casket appears to be complete in every respect save one; there is nothing to show that it contains an address to the Queen-Empress from Bombay. A plain gold plate, fixed at the top of the lid, with a simple inscription, would supply the deficiency. The Madras casket, we notice, bears the following inscription:—"Jubilee Address from the Presidency of Madras, 1887." But that address was not presented—prematurely it might now seem—in February.

THE FRAUDS ON BOMBAY TRADESMEN.

MR. A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard yesterday morning, the charges brought against James Arthur Cockburn, *alias* Morton, aged 32, described as an indigo planter, by Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co., Messrs. Asquith, Lord and Whitmore, Rose and Co., and Mrs. Taylor, dress-maker. Cockburn, who was all through the hearing referred to as Morton, was not legally represented, and so far made no denial of the statements of the complainants, nor did he avail himself of his privilege to cross-examine them. The case seems to have attracted a good deal of attention in the city and there were in the Court a large number of Europeans who listened attentively to the proceedings. Miss Cockburn, who was referred to by one of the witnesses as Mrs. Morton, and against whom no charge was preferred, was accommodated with a chair in the Court, and watched the proceedings with deep interest.

Mr. Pile, of Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co., was the first witness called, and the information which he filed on Saturday was read over to him. The information merely stated that on the 9th inst., the accused, accompanied by a female, ordered goods, consisting of boots and shoes, an opera hat, perfumery and sundry other articles. When they were sent to the hotel with the bill, the accused ordered another pair of boots, and asked that the bill should be sent next day. When the bill was presented later on, he again requested that it should be sent later on. On the 14th informant learnt that the defendant had absconded.

His Worship: What happened? What hour of the day was it when the accused called?

Witness: In the morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock the accused and a lady entered the shop and ordered the goods.

His Worship: Did you make any enquiries when the goods were ordered?

Witness: No, but we made them afterwards. We sent the goods with a bill to the English Hotel by a sepoy to the accused, who signed the bill and wrote ordering another pair of shoes and asking the bill to be sent with them. The shoes were sent with the bill the following day in accordance with the letter, but accused did not pay it, sending a verbal message that it should be presented the next day. On the 13th, the following day, the accused wrote asking that as my sepoy had not brought the bill that day, he (accused) was sorry that he was obliged to ask me to wait another day when he would pay it. On the morning of the 14th, I heard that the accused had absconded from the hotel during the previous night. The proprietor of the hotel told me that the accused had lowered his things out of a window at night, and had gone by train. In consequence of that I laid my complaint. I had also heard that other tradesmen had been cheated.

His Worship: Had you ever seen the defendant before this, or his companion?

Witness: No, Sir.

His Worship: Is it your practice to deliver goods to perfect strangers without inquiry?

Witness: Yes, if they are of respectable appearance. But I considered this a cash transaction, and charged cash prices. The bill was therefore stamped and receipted, but not signed.

His Worship: I understand you to say you did not give the goods on credit?

Witness: No, Sir, I did not.

His Worship: Did the defendant make any representation of any kind to you about himself.

Witness: No, Sir, not as far as I'm aware.

His Worship: What offence do you understand has been committed? What do you charge him with?

Witness: Robbery, I think. I don't know—(laughter—cheating) Sir?

His Worship: By law, I am bound to tell you, cheating implies that you were deceived. The section runs "Whoever by deceiving," &c. Were you deceived?

Witness: Yes, Sir. I considered that he would have paid the account on delivery of the goods. I understood that it was a cash transaction and therefore sent the goods.

Cockburn was asked if he had any questions to ask witness, but he declined to cross-examine.

Ardeir Jeewanjee was the next witness called, who deposed that the accused and his wife came to his hotel, the English Hotel, on the 3rd May by the eleven o'clock train. He remained for twelve days and left about half-past 5 with Mrs. Morton, but the luggage had been taken away earlier, between one and two o'clock. The luggage consisted of about three or four boxes, and had been lowered down from the back window, by a rope, from the first story. No one assisted him except his wife, who must have done so, as it was impossible to lower the boxes alone. Mr. and Mrs. Morton left about five, leaving word that they would be back to tea at six. The accused and his wife then went to the station, and witness followed them. He had learnt that the accused had carried the boxes to the station on his shoulders making three trips.

His Worship: Has he paid his bill?—No, sir; he promised to pay it on the 14th, that was the last promise. Altogether it amounted to Rs. 151.

What inquiries did you make?—As soon as I heard from my hamal what I have related, I immediately went to the station and there met the accused and his wife, who were seated in a third-class carriage. I asked them about the payment of the bill, when accused told me to wait, as he was only going to Byculla to leave his wife, and he was coming back to make arrangements. I did not agree at all with this, and reported the matter to the railway police, who refused to interfere. I had meanwhile told my hamal to watch Morton, and he afterwards told me that Morton had taken two tickets, one for Byculla and another for Callian. The accused's wife did not get out at Byculla.

His Worship: Did you make inquiries as to who they were before allowing them in your hotel?—When they arrived, the accused wrote in the hotel-book, "J. A. Morton from Cawnpore."

Did you send in your account weekly?—I did, and after signing the bill he wrote me a letter saying he would pay his account on the 13th, and on that date he wrote again to me saying he would pay it on the 14th, as he was leaving on the 16th.

Is it usual for your lodgers to enter into a correspondence with you?—No; I don't know why he wrote. I would have been satisfied if he had told me that.

Have you made a complaint?—Yes, sir; the way he left the hotel is cheating.

Cockburn also declined to cross-examine the witness.

The other complainants, Mr. Whitmore, for Messrs. Asquith, Lord, Whitmore and Co.; Mr. Taylor, on behalf of Mrs. Taylor; and a clerk on behalf of Rose and Co. were then called and examined formally to identify their goods. The last witness added that a tiffin basket had been ordered by the accused with a request that it should be sent to the hotel. When the sepoy took them as desired, he had been kicked and turned away.

This Cockburn denied, and said that he was not at the hotel when the basket was brought there, and he questioned witness about it.

His Worship observed that the charge brought against him was one of cheating. There was none of assault. On that Cockburn said it did not matter then, and he would not ask any questions about it.

At this stage the case was adjourned to Thursday, Cockburn, who did not apply for bail, being remanded in custody.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under section 265 of the Code of Civil Procedure, decrees passed by Civil Courts for partition or for separate possession of a share of an undivided estate, paying revenue to Government, are now sent up to the Collector for execution. By him the business is entrusted to the District Surveyor. The latter officer has, generally speaking, much to do, and is constantly on the move in his district. Consequently, such decrees are not attended to for months together. Parties to these decrees, whose share or interest in the property to be divided is much smaller than those of their opponents, taking advantage of the delay so caused, often, and notably in the Ratnagiri Collectrate, where people are fond of malicious litigation, destroy valuable fruit-bearing trees standing on the property with the intention of causing as much loss as they can to their opponents. As far as I am aware, the Civil Code affords no immediate remedy to the parties so aggrieved. I, therefore, taking advantage of the fact that a Bill (No. 23 of 1886), for amending the Civil Code, is now before the Supreme Legislative Council, beg to bring this matter, through your paper, to their notice, in order that they may deal with it in such a manner as they may deem fit. Perhaps the best remedy will be to authorise legally the Civil Courts which may pass decrees in partition suits, to add a clause to the decree itself, prohibiting the parties thereto from causing any wilful loss or damage to the property in dispute, in the way herein shown, until the property itself is finally divided by competent authority according to the terms of the decree.—I am, &c.,

F. B. D.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to make a suggestion or two regarding road improvements at Parel. Considering the immense traffic that goes on on Parell tank, Kala Chow key, Sewree, and Gorupdeo roads, the Municipal Commissioner may be said to have done very well in getting the sanction from the Corporation for the purchase of about 1,600 sq. yds. of land from the Port Trust, for the purpose of improving the junction of these roads. It is at the same time necessary to make another improvement in these quarters. It is one which Mr. Ollivant, if he were here, would have surely taken up, and which I hope will be taken up by the present Municipal Commissioner, who ought not to be less anxious than his predecessor, to make such improvements in roads as are required to meet the exigencies of the people dwelling round about there. For the comfort of the visitors of the cemetery, and of the increasing population of Parell, and what is no small thing, of the tangible additions that will flow into the Municipal treasury, I have the following suggestion to make:—

A new road should be opened from the ground facing the Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Lane on the Government bungalow road, to the Parell Tank road, and the same should be further carried on through the cuttings of the hill (being in progress), thence through the piece of land on which the Jubilee Mill is being constructed, or through its vicinity to the Sewree road, which would thus form its termination. This will open a straight line of communication from the Baroda and G. I. P. Railway workshops and lines to the Sewree cemetery,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

VISIT OF THE CZAR TO THE DON COSSACK COUNTRY.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 16.

Their Imperial Majesties the Czar and Czarina, accompanied by the Czarewitch, have started to visit the Don Cossack country.

COLLIERY STRIKES IN BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, MAY 16.

Serious strikes have occurred in the Collieries in Belgium; the troops are held in readiness to act, but up to the present no rioting has taken place.

CONVERSION OF THE INDIAN 4 PER CENT. LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 17.

In the House of Commons last night, the Bill for the conversion of the Indian 4 per cent. Loan was read for the second time.

A POSTAL APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Mr. G. J. Hynes has been appointed Post Master General of Burma. The Province has hitherto been one of the lesser Postal circles under a Deputy Post Master General.

DINNER TO THE NIZAM'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY, 17.

On Monday evening Mr. Mehdi Hasan, Chief Justice, entertained Colonel Marshall, Private Secretary to H. H. the Nizam, and a large party of guests, English and native nobles and officials.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Mehdi Hasan proposed the health of the guest of the evening in the following terms:—To-night, I have the pleasure of having as the guest of the evening, in the person of Colonel Marshall, a true representative of the noble race of Englishmen. In him his Highness has a discreet adviser, the country has a staunch friend, and we have a safeguard against that personal and selfish diplomacy which moralists call intrigue. I hope Colonel Marshall will excuse me if I give in his presence expression to my personal sentiments as well as to those of my countrymen at large. Colonel Marshall belongs to that type of Englishmen which conquered India and founded an Empire for their country more by their justice, humanity and truth-loving habits than by the force of arms. Colonel Marshall is the first Englishman who, since the days of Sir Charles Metcalf, sixty years ago, has come in such close contact with the Hyderabad administration. What Sir Charles did in his dual capacity of Resident and adviser to his Highness's Government, has long since become a portion of the history of this great State. I am happy to be able to assert that in Colonel Marshall Hyderabad possesses an exceedingly capable and judicious official. Nowhere in the whole of India is it more necessary for the interests of British rule than in native States that the prestige of the English nation should be maintained. This is done only by impressing on the hearts of the people those high virtues of honesty, love of liberty, of humanity, which are the characteristics of that great Christian nation, and not by individual display of political and national superiority. In this respect Colonel Marshall is doing an immense service to the Queen, his country, and his countrymen.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENNT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MAY 17.

The capsizing of a boat off Gogha on Friday evening last, resulted in the death of Mr. Arthur George Mallock, an officer of the Indian Marine. Every search for the body has been made, but as yet without success.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 17.

The Nawab Bashir-ud-Daula will be appointed Minister on his return from England after the Jubilee. He represents the Nizam at the Jubilee, but not in his capacity as Minister. Meanwhile the administration is being conducted most satisfactorily by the Nizam, ably assisted by Colonel Marshall, and the State business is despatched with greater promptitude than it ever was before, and the public opinion is that his Highness has proved himself a most capable administrator.

AFFAIRS IN CABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

It is reported that General Ghulam Haidar Orakzai is on his way from Mukur to join Sirkandar Khan in the Maruf district, and that Durani levies have been sent as reinforcements towards Khilat-i-Ghilzai. The Amir has issued a proclamation in Kandahar declaring the Nasiris, Tarakes, Hotaks and Kahars to be outlaws.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

MARSEILLES, MAY 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of the 29th of April, arrived here to-day, one day early.

ADEN, MAY 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna, with the English mails of the 6th May, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, on Saturday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here yesterday morning. (Yesterday's announcement regarding this vessel was an error.)

LIVERPOOL, MAY 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here on Friday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here on Saturday afternoon, for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

HONGKONG, MAY 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Zambesi (extra) left here for Bombay on the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. "	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver	43⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, MAY 16.

10 p.m.	81·5

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	86·6
2 p.m.	87·6
4 p.m.	86·4

THE first of the Tuesday departures of the P. and O. steamers from Bombay commences from Tuesday, the 24th inst.

THE Punjab Jubilee Fund now reaches a total of nearly half a lakh.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY unveiled the portrait of Sir Rivers Thompson in the Town Hall, Calcutta, yesterday.

IT has been practically decided that Cantonment Magistracies are in future to be five-year appointments.

MAHARAJA SIR JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE writes to an up-country paper, denying the story that he has instituted an Order, or is conferring it upon foreign potentates. "It is," he says, "wholly unfounded and absurd."

As the Sukkur Bridge is not likely to be completed for two years or more, the question of increasing the steam ferry accommodation at the crossings over the Indus is under consideration. Increase of ferrying power would greatly facilitate the massing of an army corps in Peshin and furnishing it with supplies.

THE Amir, says a contemporary, is very reticent, as might be expected, in expressing an opinion upon the Ghilzai revolt, so far as his communications to the outside world are concerned. But in Durbar, it is said, he inveighs freely against his rebellious subjects for daring to oppose the King of Islam, which is the latest title he has adopted as defender of the Mahomedan faith.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir, accompanied by the two Princes his brothers, reached Srinagar from Jummoo on the 5th instant. The entry was made in State, the Resident going out by boat some miles to meet the Maharaja and accompanying him in, followed by a long procession of State boats, which passed under the seven bridges of the city. For the time there is apparently a lull in the politics of Kashmir, and it is hoped advantage will be taken of this state of things to give more attention to the question of the land revenue settlement.

EFFORTS are being made by the Masonic brethren of Simla to institute another lodge in the station, working under the "Scotch Constitution." The application for a "Charter" has been sent to the Right Worshipful the Grand Master in Scotland, and it is intended to keep the Lodge open all the year round should it be found that a sufficient number of Masons remain in Simla at the close of the season.

MR. LAL MOHAN GHOSE met with an enthusiastic reception at a meeting of natives held in the Calcutta Town Hall on Friday evening in honour of his return from England. The people got up and cheered vociferously when he entered the hall, and a band played "See the Conquering Hero comes." An address was presented, and Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose made a speech in which he expressed the conviction that the Liberals would prove victorious at the next General Election, and that he would gain a seat to represent the interests of India in Parliament.

WITH a view to the more easy working of the Bolan Railway and the line crossing the Khwaja-Amran range, it has been determined to try if what is known as the Abt plan cannot be adopted. Under this plan a central rail is laid of a pattern to enable cog-wheels on the engines to work upon it, thus giving great haulage power on very steep gradients. The object sought is to prevent a break of gauge. It being practically impossible to run heavy broad gauge trains on gradients such as even now exist on the Bolan line, seven miles will be laid on the Abt system, from Mach to Hirok, the necessary material and engines having been already ordered from England. If the experiment proves successful, the break of gauge in the Bolan, which materially interferes with the usefulness of the railway, will be obviated, and the line over the Khwaja-Amran will also be made so as to admit of a similar plan being adopted there.

THE *Bengal Times*, in a paragraph headed "Rank Blasphemy," thus expresses its opinion of the Salvation Army:—"Some shameless person has sent us a copy of a Salvation report, in which we feel no interest. Mountebank blasphemy is not to our taste. If people cannot be converted without seeing all one's most cherished associations travestied, and sacred persons and matters parodied to posthouse melody, they are better left alone."

PEOPLE who are in the habit of writing to newspapers complaining of the discordance in which musical chummeries occasionally indulge, should take a hint from a case which was recently decided in England. An action for libel was brought by Messrs. W. and C. B. Gammon, of Merton, against Mr Becks, proprietor of a Wimbledon paper. The libel was contained in some gossiping comments on the discordant music which it was alleged proceeded from the residence of the plaintiffs. The jury awarded Mr. W. Gammon £20, and Mr. C. B. Gammon £35 damages.

"THE Duke of Connaught," says *Truth*, "receives £6,600 a year as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, but there are so many perquisites attached to the post that the real emolument may be estimated at £10,000. The Duke also receives a Parliamentary allowance of £25,000 a year, and this is not diminished while he holds the Indian command, as it most assuredly ought to be. A Bill authorising the Duke's return to this country for the Jubilee is now before Parliament. One would like to know whether the Duke is to receive his full pay and allowances during the term of his absence from India, and also whether his travelling expenses home and back are to be paid by the country. The Bill is chiefly objectionable because it sets a very bad precedent, and, as Sydney Smith used to say, people are always ready to quote and make use of an evil precedent."

THE Colonials who dined the other day at the St. Michael and St. George Dinner, in St. James's Palace, will not, *Truth* says, be greatly impressed with Royal hospitality. "The Knights and Companions of this 'most noble order' were charged £2 each for their dinner, and an additional 5s. each for putting the kitchen range in order, for this had to be done so as to cook the dinner. This last charge was really monstrous. To make the guests pay for their dinner was bad enough, but to make them pay for mending the kitchen range would not even be done at a respectable restaurant. As there were 180 guests, and 5s. per head would amount to £45, the kitchen range must have been very much out of order, or somebody's pocket must have required to be repaired with a golden lining."

THE promotion of General George Chesney does not interfere in any way with his appointment as military member of the Viceroy's Council. "It would have been an immense pity," remarks Atlas in the *World*, "if it had, for it would be impossible to find three abler men than Lord Dufferin, Sir F. Roberts, and the ex-chief of Cooper's Hill. With them working, as they always do, in union, we have a guarantee that British interests in India will be fully looked after, so far, at any rate, as defensive organisation is concerned."

THE offices of Inspector General of Jails and Sanitary Commissioner in Madras are to be amalgamated on a consolidated salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem; also the offices of Deputy Inspector General of Jails and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month.

THERE are black sheep in all professions, but the legal flock seems to contain more than its fair proportion. In two days recently no fewer than five solicitors were struck off the rolls by order of the Court. Two of these gentlemen by Act of Parliament had been sentenced to penal servitude for forgery or embezzlement; another had been pronounced by the Court guilty of embezzlement; and the other two had failed to account for funds entrusted to them.

THE Irish are consoling themselves, under the vituperation of Mr. Buckle, by reprinting what his predecessors said of O'Connell. The following gem from the *Times* of November, 1835, has been dug out by the *Freeman's Journal*, and is paraded on exhibition as the Printing House-square estimate of O'Connell:—

> Slime condensed of Irish bog;
> Ruffian—coward—demagogue!
> Boundless liar—base detractor!
> Nurse of murder, treason's factor!
> Spout thy filth—diffuse thy slime,
> Slander is in thee no crime.
> Safe from challenge, safe from law,
> What can curb thy callous jaw?
> Who would sue a convict liar?
> On a poltroon who would fire?

GRAVE-DIGGERS have been "characters" ever since Shakespeare wrote "Hamlet." The latest thing about them, however, is a novelty. The grave diggers in the cemeteries around New York have struck work. They are, it seems, paid "by the piece," and they complain of "the want of steady employment." They demand, therefore, either a higher rate of payment or "more to do." A strike among sextons is an awkward thing, especially when, as in New York, there are no other experienced workmen to take their place. Grave-digging, it appears, is an art. Obviously the authorities have no alternative but to raise their rate of payment. They cannot well provide the sextons with more work on their own responsibility. When times are better—that is to say, with the outbreak of an epidemic—wages can be reduced again.

HERE is a strong case for coercion. At a place called King Sterndale, near Buxton, on the 17th ultimo, a party of ruffians entered the premises of a dairy-farmer, named Skidmore, in the dead of night, and cut off the tails of forty-one cows. The motive of this diabolical outrage was neither political nor agrarian. It was not even dictated by private malice. The only object which can be assigned to it is the desire to obtain the hair in the tufts at the ends of the tails. The occurrence can, therefore, only be taken as indicating the last degree of demoralisation among the peasantry of this district; while from the fact that not a single arrest has yet been made, it is only too clear (*Truth* remarks) that ordinary law is powerless to cope with the spirit of disorder. No time should, therefore, be lost in arming the executive with whatever powers it may consider necessary.

THE result of the polling for the vacancy in the representation of Taunton, caused by the succession of the Honourable Charles Allsopp (Conservative) to the peerage, was declared between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night as follows:—The Honourable Percy Allsopp (Conservative), 1,426; Mr. J. H. Sanders (Gladstonian), 890; majority for Mr. Allsopp, 536. The announcement was received with loud cheering by a large crowd. At the last general election Mr. Allsopp was returned unopposed. In 1885 the polling was—Allsopp (C), 1,361; Sir Charles James Jessel (L), 979; Majority, 383. The *Daily News* is informed that it has been decided to present a petition against the return of Mr. Allsopp, and that the necessary security has been already given. It is alleged on the Liberal side that politics had very little to do with the Conservative victory, but that bribery and treating have extensively prevailed.

A LETTER to the *Pioneer* from a member of the Tagore family, contains the following explanation of the circumstances connected with the decoration:—

> The Star of Merit, or more properly the Prize of Virtue, has been founded some three or four years ago by the Commandeur Antonio Padula, an Italian nobleman, in the name of Raja Sir Sourendro Mohun Tagore, Kt., C.I.E., at Genoa, out of respect towards him; it is given to musicians, artists, poets, litterateurs and doers of good to humanity in recognition of their meritorious services, and I think I have been able to impress on your mind that there is nothing strange or curious in it. The Executive Council of the Society of the Prize of Virtue, Sourendro Mohun Tagore, presided over by the Commandeur Padula, makes the nominations of the members of the society and recipients of the Prize of Virtue decoration at Rome, where the illustrious president now resides. Such is the real state of things.

THE *Herold* announces that the Russian Ministry of Finance contemplates the adoption of a series of measures for raising the value of the Russian paper currency, the principal features of which are as follows:—The Custom Houses to accept a certain portion of Customs payments in credit notes, instead of in gold, at a price to be fixed by the Minister of Finance; all the Russian credit notes circulating on foreign bourses to be withdrawn from the market by purchase for the account of the Russian Government, and the wholesale export of credit notes to foreign countries to be prohibited; travellers alone to be allowed to take with them to foreign countries small sums in notes. The Ministry of Finance further intends to call in all Russian notes dealt in speculatively on the Berlin market. Offices will be opened in the principal cities of Europe at which travellers may exchange their credit notes at the rate at which they are accepted by the Russian Custom Houses.

AN interesting controversy has arisen concerning the derivation of a word which is said to be in frequent use amongst sailors. Somebody, in reviewing Dr. Murray's English Dictionary, has tried to confer respectability on that "horrid word bloody." "It seems," says a correspondent, "that more convincing evidence must be adduced before the public conscience can be entirely soothed. Dr. Murray brings forward little proof for the connection between 'blood' (in the sense of 'rake') and 'bloody,' and, though there may be an appropriateness in this derivation in the phrase 'bloody drunk,' it hardly holds good for the other expressions quoted in the Dictionary, 'bloody sick,' 'bloody positive,' and 'bloody fine.' In questions such as this analogy carries great weight, and on this ground alone I think it can be shown that 'the horrid word' is blasphemous after all. 'Blood and 'ounds,' shouted the Corporal,' is quoted under 'blood' (='sblood), from 'Tristram Shandy' by Dr. Murray himself. Bearing in mind the fact that 'woundy' has as an expletive frequently occurs in the Restoration drama, may we not assume that 'bloody' stands to 'sblood' in exactly the same relation as 'woundy' to 'zounds' or 'ounds'? If this be granted the blasphemous origin of our old friend seems certain. Besides, there must be something inherently wicked in a word to make it so powerful a weapon as 'bloody' has proved itself in the mouths of some. Not even a Socialist could be seriously annoyed at being called a 'swell-y fool."

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON A. R. EDWARDS has been placed in medical charge of Sheik Budin, the Punjab frontier sanitarium, for the season.

SURGEON W. J. RODGERS, 2nd Sikhs, will officiate for eight months as Medical Storekeeper, Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major G. Hutcheson.

COLONEL H. M. PRATT, 2nd Sikhs, who recently proceeded on furlough, has been offered a command in the Burma police.

THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

THREE important Government Resolutions, dealing with educational affairs in this Presidency, were issued from the Secretariat yesterday. The first Resolution contains the Government scheme in regard to the future of the Deccan College. In the second Resolution Government give effect to the recommendation that the Final School Examination should be accepted as a test for admission to the public service. The third Resolution accompanies the rules regarding the new grant-in-aid code for schools and colleges in the Presidency.

THE FUTURE OF THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

The following is the Resolution of Government dealing with the Deccan College:—

Read the following papers:—Office memorandum, dated the 7th August, 1886—Regarding the Deccan College building.

Letter from the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 1129, dated 27th August, 1886—Reporting, in reply to Government letter No. 1344 of 25th August, 1886, that in his opinion it is not competent to Government to execute a conveyance of the Deccan College premises, as the legal title thereto does not vest in Government. Stating, as regards the suggestion that trustees may be appointed now, that the donor of half the funds out of which the College was constructed being dead, a trust deed cannot now be executed, unless, as appears to him doubtful, his heirs can act as his representatives for this purpose; and that probably a legislative enactment would be necessary to give effect to the wishes of the late Sir Jamsetji in respect of the trust. Making remarks, and suggesting that the matter be referred to the Advocate-General for his opinion.

Letter from the Secretary, Council of the Deccan Education Society, No. 46, dated 29th October 1886—Forwarding, for information, copy of his office letter No. 44, dated 29th October 1886, forwarded through the Director of Public Instruction with reference to Government Resolution No. 862, dated 4th June last.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 4426, dated 11th November 1886—Submitting his observations on the two proposals now before Government, one regarding the conversion of the Deccan College into an aided institution, and the other regarding the Deccan College being relieved by the Deccan Education Society of its P. E. Class, &c., &c.

Letter from the Solicitor to Government, No. 905, dated 13th November 1886—Submitting, with reference to this Department letter No. 1689, dated 28th October 1886, copy of opinion of the Hon'ble the Acting Advocate-General, which shows that Government is now in a position to convey the building to Trustees in accordance with the 3rd condition upon which the late Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy contributed towards it, that the draft of the Deed might properly be submitted to the representatives of Sir Jamsetji for their approval, and that he does not consider that Government can transfer the College to any body except to trustees upon the trust indicated by Sir Jamsetji without a breach of the conditions upon which they accepted the Rs. 1,25,000 from that gentleman.

Letter from Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., dated 22nd December 1886—Forwarding his remarks regarding the proposed abolition of the Deccan College.

Memorials from the following:—The Wai Sarvajanik Sabha, dated 11th November 1886; the Ahmednagar Sarvajanik Sabha; a public meeting held at Satara on 28th November 1886; the Graduates' Association, dated the 19th November 1886; the citizens of Dhulia, dated 15th November 1886,—on the above subject.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. A.—9, dated 7th March 1887—Reporting, in continuation of his office No. 4426 of 11th November last, that the Government allotment for scholarships in the Deccan College is Rs. 3,300 per annum, which might be continued to the Deccan College, and that the scholarships might be called the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Scholarships. Pointing out that the most economical and most efficient plan would be to extend the College buildings and not to expend money in the city on any new site, which would mean the withdrawal of the grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Fergusson College, but that in lieu of this Government might grant half of the pay of a second Professor from England up to the sum of Rs. 400 per mensem. Pointing out further that if Government adopts the report of the Poona Commission on the Public Service Examination the Matriculation question is immensely simplified and that the University might raise the standard of admission. Making remarks as to the consequences of such a system. Adding that if the rules are altered and the grant to the Fergusson College is withdrawn, there is money for the continuance of the Deccan College on the present system.

RESOLUTION.—The development of educational effort, which was undertaken in this Presidency in pursuance of the recommendations of the Education Commission, imposed heavy demands upon the provincial resources, and it was made evident to Government from a very early date that the sums appropriated to education would not suffice to keep pace with the progress of educational activity or its increasing demands. It was clear that the provision which Government could make could only be spent to most advantage by utilizing to the utmost all local resources, both pecuniary and administrative. In the sphere of primary education this policy was facilitated by the operation of the Local Government Acts. In the sphere of higher education the principle of reliance on public co-operation has been acted upon by Government declining to undertake the sole expense of the Collegiate institutions established in Gujarat and Sind. With reference to the older College of Arts in Poona the Governor in Council has been for some time anxiously considering how the conspicuous educational resources of the Deccan might be made to supply the highest educational wants of that province in the most efficient manner. If on the one hand financial considerations and similar claims elsewhere require an economical application of the funds at the disposal of Government, on the other hand the interests of higher education demand that the greatest care must be taken that the Deccan College of Arts should maintain the position which it has attained under departmental management. It appeared to Government that the interests of economy and of efficiency can both be secured by a gradual concentration of strength which must tend to raise rather than lower the standard of education while it reduces its cost. Such a process of concentration was in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor in Council most likely to be effected in Poona by inviting the Deccan Education Society to examine the conditions upon which they would be prepared to take a share in the management of the Deccan College.

2. The Society has proved by its successful management of the Fergusson College as a private institution that it is quite capable of conducting that portion of the work which it has already undertaken. Moreover, administrative difficulties arise from the existence side by side of a College maintained by the State and of a private institution working on the same lines but depending in a large measure upon grants-in-aid from Government. And the following extract (paragraphs 2 and 3 from the letter of the Director of Public Instruction) appears clearly to show that under present circumstances the competition of such private institutions would, apart from financial exigencies, have at no distant date forced upon Government a modification of existing arrangements in accordance with the principles of the Educational Despatch of 1854, and the recommendations of the Educational Commission, in the direction of reliance upon encouragement to private enterprize:—

> Under any circumstances it is better to have one strong College than two weak institutions, but in the present financial crisis, when it is impossible to find money for the maintenance of the Government College it is idle to suppose that we can provide grants for a competing institution. The best way out of the difficulty would be the amalgamation of the two Colleges: but if this amalgamation is not possible, I would notify to the Deccan Education Society that the classes in the Government College will be closed *pari passu* with the growth of the private institution.
>
> The Society is perfectly able to manage the amalgamated College. The new English school has worked its way to the front, and last year was second only to the Elphinstone High School in the number of passes at Matriculation, while it was superior to the Elphinstone in the percentage of passes to candidates. At the annual examination the school earned Rs. 7,760, the largest grant ever awarded by the Department, and the Inspector recorded his opinion "that the Managers of the Society had succeeded in calling into existence and bringing to maturity a High School which in point of completeness of organization, soundness of scholarship, individuality and zeal, has no superior in the Presidency." With regard to the Fergusson College, the attendance in the P. E. Class is already larger than the Deccan College commands in the same class, and the Fergusson College nearly equalled the Deccan College in the number of passes at the P. E., while it was distinctly superior to the Government institution in the percentage of success. And the fact that a Building Fund has been raised which amounts to nearly a lakh of rupees shows that the Fergusson College is warmly supported by the public.

3. Under such favourable circumstances his Excellency the Governor in Council feels sure that very beneficial results would arise from the gradual amalgamation of the two Colleges each of which possesses its own special excellences. The resources of the two institutions would then be combined, uniting the name, traditions and high tone of the mother college with the vigour and zeal which has so markedly characterized the management of the younger establishment. It is believed that the co-operation of the Deccan Education Society will very materially aid in accomplishing the ends in view, the Council being acquainted with the requirements of the educated community and being in immediate touch with those directly interested in the success of the College.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council has already been made aware of the willingness of the Deccan Education Society to co-operate with Government in this matter. The Director of Public Instruction is, therefore, authorized to enter upon formal negotiations with their representatives with a view to the preparations of a detailed scheme for the constitution of the Deccan College as an aided institution. The conditions of the proposed change and the objects which should be kept in view are briefly stated below:—

The Governor in Council would invite the co-operation of the Deccan Education Society in the formation of a Board of Management for the College similar to the bodies which manage the Sind and Gujarat Colleges. The Board, his Excellency thinks, should be of moderate numbers, including three representatives nominated by Government, the ultimate financial responsibility and management being, however, vested in the Deccan Education Society, who would also when required by the Board submit the names of teachers to be selected by the Board to fill vacancies.

Government would be ready also to grant when the Deccan Education Society ultimately assumes the financial management, as in the cases of Ahmedabad and Karachi, a fixed contribution of Rs. 10,000 per annum together with Rs. 3,000 per annum now received as scholarships of the Rs. 3,000 per annum for scholarships Rs. 1, 000 per annum should be enjoyed by Parsi students in recognition of the munificent contribution of the late Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy towards the Building Fund of the College. Further Government would be prepared to give special assistance to the Society in maintaining the existing strength of the European staff, recognising as they do the general desire expressed that there should be at least two European Professors attached to the College for the purpose of teaching English and one or two other special subjects. This is for the present secured: but on vacancies hereafter occurring if the Board engage efficient men from European Universities Government would be prepared to contribute at the rate of Rs. 400 per mensem each to the salary of two such Professors. Government would be ready to assist the Board in ascertaining the qualifications of candidates and in making their selection.

5. Until the transfer has been completed the internal management and discipline of the College should remain as heretofore, and financial arrangements in this intermediate period should be settled between his Excellency in Council and the Council of the Deccan Education Society.

6. The present Professors and Teachers would remain Government servants both before and after the transfer of the College, a corresponding reduction being made in the Government grant after the transfer.

7. The P. E Classes of the Fergusson College should, if the negotiation with the Deccan Education Society has a successful issue, be provided with class-rooms at the Deccan College. The Public Works Department have already been requested to prepare plans and estimates for additional class-rooms at the College and no time will be lost on the completion of the negotiations in the construction of the new buildings. As his Excellency in Council understands that the educational resources of the Society would be somewhat severely taxed by the separation of the P. E. Classes with their teachers from the Society's New English School, he will be prepared to continue the grant in-aid of Rs. 3,000 per annum until the transfer of the College is completed.

8. But in authorizing the Director to make overtures to the Deccan Education Society as above his Excellency in Council is satisfied that any pledges made to the promoters of the Fergusson College, who were represented by the Deccan Education Society, are more than fully redeemed by this exceptionally favourable offer; should the Director be unable to bring the negotiation to a satisfactory issue on the lines now laid down, the Governor in Council will be discharged from any obligation to assist the Fergusson College in any other manner, and will fulfill his obligations towards higher education in Poona by concentrating Government aid on the Deccan College and the College of Science.

9. It is a matter of no little gratification to Government, as well as to the Educational Department and to the Principal and Professors of the College to observe the hearty recognition which the past management of the Deccan College has elicited in all quarters. It is owing to this good work that so strong a foundation has been laid that Government can now without misgivings introduce another element into the management. The indirect control of the Department and the direct influence of the University through its examinations are sufficient to allay all fears of decreasing efficiency. But his Excellency in Council takes this opportunity of declaring that under no circumstances will Government allow the present efficiency of the College to be in any way impaired, and reserves his right of resuming control of the institution whenever Government are not satisfied with its management.

THE EDUCATIONAL TEST FOR ADMISSION TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

In the following Resolution, the Government give effect to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to report upon the conditions of admission to the public service:—

Letter from the Secretary of the Committee appointed to report upon the conditions for admission to the Public Service under this Department Resolution No. 1056, dated 9th July 1886, dated 24th October 1886.—Forwarding the report of the above Committee.

Memorandum from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 409, dated 20th April 1887.—Returning, with thanks the report of the Poona Public Service Committee, with accompaniments, which was forwarded with Government No. 607, dated 15th April 1887.

RESOLUTION.—The Committee appointed under Government Resolution No. 1056 of 9th July 1886 to report upon the conditions for admission to the public service recommended that the Final School Examination which has now been instituted by the University should, with certain conditions, be accepted as a test for admission to the lower grades of the service. Before according sanction to the bye-laws passed by the University for the institution of this examination, the Governor in Council made suggestions for modification of these bye-laws on one or two minor points, which, however, his Excellency is informed by a letter from the University Registrar, No. 4506, dated 28th March 1887, it is not considered by the Syndicate to be at present expedient to re-open.

2. Sanction has now been given to the bye-laws in question by Government Resolution No. 712 of 30th April 1887, and Government have resolved to give effect to the recommendation of their Committee that the Final School Examination should be accepted as a test for admission to the public service on condition (1) that candidates have taken Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese or Sindhi as their second compulsory subject, and (2) that two of their optional subjects have been Natural Philosophy, Biology, Agriculture or Drawing. Candidates who have passed the Second Grade Art Examination may be accepted with one of their optional subjects, either Natural Philosophy, Biology or Agriculture, and candidates who have passed the final examination of the High School Agricultural Class may be accepted with one of their optional subjects, either Natural Philosophy, Biology or Drawing. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction should be called to the recommendation of the Committee with regard to Land Surveying, and the means suggested of carrying it out. In future the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations will not be recognized as tests for admission to the public service.

3. The Committee have recommended that for European and Eurasian candidates the Final school standard approved by the Government of India for the provinces under its direct control should be adopted, and the reasons for a uniform qualification test throughout India for these candidates are obvious. The Governor in Council therefore will adopt this recommendation of the Committee without, however, refusing to candidates of European descent admission to the ordinary sets provided for natives of India, so that the Final school standard of the Bengal Code will be for Europeans and Eurasians an alternative to the Bombay University School Final Examination. The adoption of the Bengal Code Examination for Europeans and Eurasians must be coupled with a guarantee that they have passed in either Marathi, Gujarati or Kanarese. It will not be sufficient for them to know Hindustani or another vernacular. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit draft rules embodying these orders.

4. His Excellency in Council also considers that for this class of candidates a lower qualification, corresponding to the present 2nd class certificate of vernacular schools, should be provided, certifying fitness for employment in subordinate posts in which English, writing and arithmetic only would be required. The Director of Public Instruction should report upon this proposal.

5. The Committee have rightly recorded their inability to deal with questions regarding the conditions of promotion to the higher posts in the service, the consideration of which has been referred by the Government of India to the Public Service Commission. This question, therefore, must be left as at present in the rules to be issued by this Government.

6. The question as to the employment of Musalmans has already been decided. The representatives of the Musalmans asked Government that Hindustani might be recognized in the same way as the vernacular of the locality, and that rules and regulations as to the qualification should be "relaxed in favour of Mahomedans" until a due proportion of places in the public service is secured by them. In answer to this the Government of India state that the absolute separation of the Mahomedans from the rest of the population must be prevented, that it is only by an acquaintance with the current vernaculars that Mahomedans can hope to obtain employment, and that it is not "desirable or for the advantage of the Mahomedans themselves that they should be exempted from those tests which are established to secure the admission of duly qualified candidates into the public service. Nor can special favour be shown them in open competitive examinations of any description. It is only by raising their educational qualifications to the level already attained by other races that the Mahomedans can hope to win appointments that are awarded as the result of examination." At the same time the Government of India impressed upon their officers the necessity of redressing any inequality which exists in the distribution of offices and the importance of selecting a due proportion of Mahomedans for appointments under Government, and implied that standards should not be unduly raised so as to handicap the backward classes. It has been the policy of this Government to apply these principles in the case of all the backward classes.

7. His Excellency in Council expects officers who make appointments to these lower grades to show no partiality in favour of or against any section of the community.

THE GRANT-IN-AID CODE.

THE third Resolution gives effect to the new rules regarding grants-in-aid to schools and colleges. The main feature of the new Code, as his Excellency explained in his speech at the recent durbar at Satara, is the introduction of fixed grants not exceeding one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of a school or college during the previous officials years. The Resolution is as follows:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the accompanying rules regarding grants-in-aid to schools and colleges in the Presidency of Bombay be published for general information in supersession of all previous rules. The Code as now revised has been framed after careful consideration of the suggestions of those most competent to advise in the matter, and is believed to be as suitable to existing conditions as it can be made. The revision of the rules was the principal subject of deliberation at the conferences with the Inspectors and Managers of aided schools held by the Acting Director of Public Instruction at the end of the year 1885, in pursuance of a suggestion of the Education Commission. As a result of the discussion a draft code was prepared by Mr. Lee-Warner with enhanced rates of grants-in-aid. Owing to causes over which Government had no control the issue of the rules was delayed. In the beginning of this year the Code was re-submitted to Government and finally sanctioned. The enhancement of existing rates in aid had to be abandoned on account of financial pressure. Subsequently certain amendments were suggested by the Director of Public Instruction after consultation with the Inspectors, and more recently it has been found necessary to revise the draft, in order to adapt the rules to the reduction of the educational grant recommended by the Finance Committee.

The rules generally explain themselves and do not call for comment. The most important changes are the substitution in certain cases of fixed grants for grants by results prescribed in Chapter I, Rule 12, and the permissive modifications which may be introduced in the standards (footnote to same rule). His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, in carrying out the provisions of the new Code, full scope should be given to these principles on grounds of educational policy.

ROSINA, LADY LYTTON

A "LIFE OF ROSINA, LADY LYTTON: with Numerous Extracts from her M. S. Autobiography and other Original Documents, published in Vindication of her Memory," by Louisa Devey, Literary Executrix to the Dowager Lady Lytton, has just been published. The *Pall Mall Gazette* in reviewing the book, says:—

> In spite of the ghastly tale it tells, this volume is one which will be read with very great interest, and not alone because it is of the nature of a *chronique scandaleuse*. Lady Lytton, *nee* Rosina Wheeler, was no less brilliant a writer than Mrs. Carlyle, and page after page of autobiography and reminiscence here is clever and sparkling in the highest degree. But it is not a book to be "reviewed," in the ordinary sense of the word. Miss Devey, who writes very vigorously herself, calls her book a "vindication," and assures us that it was Lady Lytton's "dearest hope that one day some attempt would be made to clear her reputation from the harsh judgment that had been pronounced upon it." Miss Devey is her executrix, and received her papers "with the strict charge that on no pretext,' however plausible and apparently truthful,' should they be permitted to pass into the hands of the Lytton family." In the publication of these, Miss Devey has been thwarted by law, as every one knows. "This effort having failed," she now says, "there still remained to me the alternatives of constructing out of the other materials at my disposal a short record of the life of this much-wronged woman; and this course I have thought fit to adopt, being compelled to brave the anger of the living out of respect and love for the memory of the dead, as well as regard for the cause of justice and truth." The book, therefore, is to be regarded as a narrative, and can only be criticized, beyond the statement that Miss Devey has performed her disagreeable duty about as well as possible, by the production of the other side of the sad tale, a course to which the only person able to do so will now, we should think, feel himself compelled by public opinion, if by no higher motive of his own. That is, of course, supposing always that there is another side of the tale to tell. In any case, however, we have only to lay this one before our readers.
>
> When Miss Wheeler first met her future husband, in 1825, at Miss Benger's they talked, curiously enough, of the relations of Lord Byron and his wife. Edward Lytton Bulwer's appearance was announced to her by Miss Benger *sotto voce*, in these words: "Oh! here is that odd, rich old woman Mrs. Bulwer Lytton, and her son, her favourite son: he is very clever, they say: his was the Prize Poem this year at Cambridge. I must introduce you to them." It was, on Miss Wheeler's side, by no means a case of love at first sight, and it is somewhat strange that she should have asked not to be introduced, and have been impressed unfavourably by mother and son. The former she regarded as "the inc

of his dress. They had such a nauseating effect upon me that I resolved I would not pay him in kind, and so never even mentioned his prize poem to him, with which Miss Benger had primed me. Finding me flattery-proof, he glided into something like rational conversation, and toned down his fulsome manner, so that I began to think that, despite his *soufflé* surface, there was something in him, but not enough to make me wish to meet him again to ascertain the fact; and it was a relief to me when a telegraphic look from his mother summoned him to her side at the other end of the room. Whereupon Miss Benger came back to me, and asked if I did not think him very clever? "Well, yes, perhaps so; only he is too decidedly of your opinion on that point."

The whole atmosphere, in fact, in which, if Miss Wheeler's impressions are at all trustworthy, Lytton Bulwer moved, was that of the Pelham with whose doings he delighted the world a few years later. When Miss Wheeler met him the next evening, however, he had modified his eccentricities of dress and manner, and except that "Eddard," as his mother called him, slightly shocked the young lady's feelings by ridiculing some of their guests behind their backs, her idea of him had improved.

There is about the record of these early days a prophetic ring which makes one feel that it has been somewhat coloured by after-events. When in April, 1826, Mr. Bulwer had proposed marriage and been accepted, she declares (page 67), "I told him that both he and his mother would hate me when they found I could not minister to his insatiable ambition. Alas! that I should have been so true a prophet." Mrs. Bulwer Lytton, of course, did oppose the union, and the day for the unlucky marriage was several times fixed and as often postponed. The event finally took place on August 29, 1827. Miss Devey has few details of their early married life, but Bulwer is said, after a very brief period at Woodcot, to have "found it imperatively necessary for his prospects to indulge in prolonged visits to London." It is almost incredible that, as is here narrated, in the spring of 1828, when he had been married only a few months, and his wife was expecting her accouchement, Bulwer actually "kicked her in the side with such savage violence that she fainted from the pain." In 1833 they travelled in Italy, and according to the testimony on oath of Mrs. Bulwer's maid, he "kicked and banged her ladyship against the stone floor at the Hotel Vittoria till she was black and blue." His conduct on their return to London was even more brutal. In 1835 he despatched her and their children to the seclusion of Berrymead Priory, Action. Here she kept a diary which is filled with the most painful reflections. It concludes abruptly thus:—

January 7th (1836).—Too ill to write.

February 20th.—My jailer returned with his amiable epicurean debauchee friend, Mr. F. V.—after a five weeks' absence, and ill as I have been, too, he could not be here one day alone.

March 1st.—From crying, coughing, and violent agitation I have burst a small blood vessel. Oh, my God! my God! when will You take me?

The crisis came in this same year. Bulwer had promised to dine one night with his wife at Berry mead Priory. He did not however put in an appearance, and at nine o'clock a groom arrived with a note saying he was very ill. Fully believing the man, Mrs. Bulwer started at once for town, thoughtfully taking with her medicines and other comforts. The following is her account of the *denouement* in "Nemesis"—a journal hitherto unpublished, which she kept of her own life, and which affects to be from the hand of her husband:—

When she arrived at my Chambers in the Albany it was eleven o'clock at night. I had purposely sent my man out of the way, so my fool of a wife rang and rang, till, thinking, notwithstanding my *soidisant* illness, I must be out, and the servants in bed, she was just about to go away, when I, on my side, supposing those loud rings might herald some note or invitation that I should not like to lose, went to open the door *enchemise* with my dressing-gown hastily thrown over my shoulders. Upon opening the door, I was for a moment so taken aback at seeing my victim that I accidently staggered, while rage and indignation made her stand firm as a rock, as she beheld through the drawing-room door our cosy salver with tea for two on it, and Miss Laura Deacon making a precipitate retreat into her bedroom, but unfortunately dropping, after a Parthian fashion, in her flight, all her arrows, *vulgo* her bonnet, shawl, &c., on the sofa. "Good God!" exclaimed I, "what on hearth brough you here?"

"Your note, sir, with its *circumstantial details* of your pretended illness, which, of course, like yourself, was an incarnate lie!" she rejoined, with bitter contempt; and, so saying, rushed back to her carriage.

This discovery, of course, brought matters to a crisis, and Bulwer speedily announced his intention of having nothing more to do with his wife. She wrote him a letter which is full of pathos and dignity, in which she told him of her unalterable determination of never again, to use his own words to a third party, "cursing your existence with my presence," and ended with a prayer that "God might bless him and prosper him." "May those new ties," she added, "which make it indispensible for you to part with me be to you all that I have failed to be!" The deed of separation is dated April 19, 1836, and by it Mrs. Bulwer was to receive £400 a year from a man whose income was three or four thousand, and a further sum of £50 yearly for each of the two children. Her miseries increased rather than lessened after the separation in 1838 the children were taken from her; in 1839 she went to Paris, and from that time forth she was subjected, to use her own words, to an "organized system of espionage, by anonymous letters, and foul conspiracies." Lady Bulwer—her husband was made a baronet in 1838—seems to have lived a life not only of persecution, but of absolute want. In 1848 she wrote to Miss Planche that she had been "selling things for almost nothing to get even a few postage stamps, for this is my sort of want, not one iota less imaginary than the literal fact of being without one sou on earth."

One of the most astounding things recorded in this book is the death of Miss Lytton, Lady Bulwer's daughter, in 1848 in a lodging-house, under the charge of a German baroness "who lived in lodgings at thirty shillings a week," and Lady Bulwer, writing to Dr. Marshall Hall (July 17, 1848) accuses Sir Edward of having murdered the child "by the life of hard labour she led to promote her father's ill-gotten and quacky literary reputation as a German scholar (he not knowing one word of the language) coupled with the terrific seclusion and privations of every sort that she endured." (P. 251.) In 1858 she went to Hertford, and exposed her husband's conduct in the familiar and painful scene on the hustings. Her statements were the immediate cause of his taking those disgraceful proceedings which resulted in her incarceration in a lunatic asylum. She was entrapped into this on June 22, 1858 and left it on July 17. She then travelled abroad for some time, but her troubles were not ended, nor indeed did they end until her death in 1882.

As we have said, there is only one way in which this sad tale can adequately be criticised—namely, by the publication at last of the other side of it.

A correspondent of *Truth* has something to say on the other side.—

I can tell you an opportune anecdote of Lady Lytton which has never appeared in print. Nearly forty years ago, a series of amateur performances of Lord Lytton's play, "Not so bad as we seem," took place at Devonshire House, in aid of the egregious Guild of Literature and Art. Dickens was one of the principal performers, and Lady Lytton demanded an interview with him, in order that he should hear her charges against her husband, so that he might have an opportunity of judging whether Lord Lytton was a fit character to be at the head of such an enterprise. Lady Lytton saw Dickens (at Tavistock House, so far as I remember), and she laid great stress on the story of her husband making his teeth meet in her cheek, which story is to be found in this new book. Dickens simply asked Lady Lytton to allow him to see the mark in her cheek, on which she seemed confused, and then was obliged to confess that there was no mark. Dickens politely closed the interview, and he afterwards said that Lady Lytton's "crack story" was untrue (and there must have been a permanent mark if her husband's teeth had met in her cheek), it was impossible to believe her other stories.

When the Queen went to Devonshire House to see Lord Lytton's play there was much consternation among those who were behind the scenes, as it was known that several tickets had fallen into the hands of Lady Lytton, who had intimated to her friends that she proposed making a public appeal to her Majesty between the acts. Field, the great detective of those days, was summoned to Devonshire House, and he undertook to prevent Lady Lytton from entering the temporary theatre. "She will go away directly she finds that I am in earnest," he said; on which Lord Lytton exclaimed, "in a deep and tragical voice," as Dickens said, "Mr. Field, you don't know Lady Lytton; she won't go away, and nobody can make her go away if she is resolved to stay." Lady Lytton, however, abandoned her intention at the last moment, so the expected scene did not take place; but she had given her husband a truly harrowing fortnight, as from the moment he had heard of her plan he anticipated the Royal visit with a perfectly sickening apprehension.

FLORILINE:—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline" is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 95, Farringdon-road, London.

A DOG-FIGHT IN CARDIFF.

A DOG-FIGHT took place at Cardiff, on Sunday morning, April 24, between a well-known animal belonging to Merthyr and a Cardiff dog that had previously won several matches. The stakes were £20 a side, and the fight was witnessed by thirty or forty persons, who arrived by various routes at the secluded spot fixed upon. The dogs were bull terriers, the Merthyr one, weighing about 30lb. and the other, 26lb. The fight commenced shortly after daybreak, and lasted over half-an-hour. When the contest had been in progress about twenty minutes, the Merthyr dog had got the worst of it, and in the next ten minutes he was ripped to pieces by his adversary. For the final bout he was brought up in a dying condition, and despite the frantic efforts of his backers to set him on again, he refused to face his opponent. His owner thereupon cut the poor animal's throat from ear to ear with a pocket-knife, and threw the body into a ditch; and, the stakes having been handed over to the owner of the Cardiff dog, the company separated.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN RAILWAY.

REPLYING to a correspondent of the *Daily News* who "has passed over the Central Asian Railway, and finds nothing of interest in that undertaking, either strategically or commercially," and who expresses the opinion that its importance has been generally greatly exaggerated," Mr. Marvin writes:—

Let me specify some of the things which this railway has done. First and foremost, it has solved the railway to India question, for by the construction of the railway to Merv the Russians have left simply a gap of five hundred odd miles between the railway system of Europe and India: in other words, the line opens up the certainty that in a few years we shall be travelling by railway direct from Charing Cross to Calcutta, and doing the distance in a little more than nine days. Secondly, the Transcaspian Railway has provided Russia with a means of travelling to Turkestan in a few days instead of having to journey, *viz.*, Orenburg for two or three months. What was once a province more remote than New Zealand is now closer than Canada and the trade of Central Asia, diverted into the inexpensive Volga-Caspian water route, will have a good chance of rapid expansion. Then the line links the capitals of Europe with the capitals of the old Tartar hordes—connecting at a stroke Paris with Samarcand, and Berlin, with once so terribly distant and inaccessible Bokhara. It joins the army of Turkestan with the army of the Caucasus, giving Russia the means of concentrating rapidly her Turkestan forces at Merv—previously a very limited possibility. When so great an authority as Sir Frederick Roberts declares the line from Samarcand to Merv—from the garrisons of Turkestan to the gathering-ground for a spring upon Herat—to be of the "highest strategical importance," ten thousand foreign military engineers will not convince the public that the man who would have to defend India to-morrow, if attacked, does not know what he is talking about. As for the second section—from the Caspian to Merv—which bridges the march of a month to the journey of a single day, the facility it affords Russia of rapidly assembling troops on the Afghan frontier must be compared with Germany's facilities for invading France, but with England's facilities for resisting the invasion of India. The ground being flat and untraversed by rivers, the line could be at any time duplicated at the rate of two miles a day; while we, with our wretched break of gauge in the Bolan Pass, have limits assigned to our forward operations at these points. Now the mass of the metals were experimentally laid to test the action of the shifting sands, and this explains the assertion that the "rails have not been securely laid"; but imperfections are rapidly remedied where there is a will and General Annenkoff is notoriously a painstaking and practical railway builder. Already the railway has had the good effect of taming the Turcomans and settling them in public estimation by having taken a turn at dacoity, just as, even at the present time, the wild tribes on the north-east frontier of India carry about with them as marks of distinction the number of scalps they have themselves taken, or just as in a certain past state of European society a reputation as a duellist was in a man's favour. Certainly there is nothing in the trade abhorrent to even the respectable classes of the country; and it is said that the Burmese village maiden will not respond to her lover's overtures until he has distinguished himself by going out for a season's dacoity.

THE BURMESE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

THE Burman makes war on the same principle as other people. His object is—what we, highly civilized as we are, equally pursue—to kill somebody else without being killed himself.

To take your enemy at a disadvantage in some way or other; to attack him at night when he expects you not, or by day when he is blank with fear; to be waiting for you in fear; to manufacture in secret a more deadly weapon than is possessed by any other nation, or some new way of killing men on a larger scale; to mislead your enemy by false information, or to find out his plans by spies or treachery; cunning from the time of Odysseus of many wiles—the present day has always been one of the arts of gallant warriors, and often their most successful weapon. The Burman in this respect only follows humbly at a distance the practice of more civilized peoples. Having only an old matchlock, perhaps with no better charge than a bit of wire cut off from the line of telegraph, and a clumsy sword, the Burman has no notion of sacrificing himself by standing up face to face against a man with a breech-loading rifle and a bayonet at the end of it. His notion of a sound warlike operation is, as we have said, to wait in a thicket till he hears his adversary coming, and then to fire at him and run away. His favourite place for executing this manœuvre is where a turn in the narrow path gives him a sudden view of the adversary while he himself remains unseen. Sometimes it is a rough stockade which for a time checks the onward moment of the assailant; but in every case the defender's principle of tactics is the same, to get a pot-shot and be off. In warfare of this sort it may happen that the loss to the assailants, small though it be, is nevertheless greater than that which they inflict in return, for even when our troops did come to close quarters with the dacoits, they were so exhausted by the fatigue of a march through mud and tangled wood that, burdened as they were with arms and ammunition, it is not surprising if the more nimble enemy should go off unscathed. And it must be remembered that these operations which went on during the last summer were not really offensive operations on our part for the suppression of dacoity; they were in most cases undertaken in order to defend quiet people in various parts from the depredations of the turbulent. Beyond beating off the dacoits when they came too close, and keeping open communications between our different posts, there was really nothing useful to be done but to wait until the returning cold season and the drying of the country permitted our troops to move over it with greater ease. Some troops, indeed, were sent down, as has been mentioned, in order to strengthen the different posts which had to be held; but the bulk of the fresh troops destined to be employed for suppressing the rising were held back in their quarters in India until the time for action arrived.

THE "DEPARTMENTS" IN INDIA.

Co-operating with General White's command, but technically independent of it, was the smaller division under Major-General B. L. Gordon in Lower Burma.

The military arrangements in Burma offer, indeed, a striking example of the peculiar organization of the Indian army under what is termed the presidential system, which with some authorities is deemed to possess such intrinsic merits as to justify the extraordinary inconvenience which it entails. Lower Burma has always been garrisoned, as regards native troops, by regiments from the Madras army, of which the Burma command forms a division, the general officer commanding which reports to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, who again acts under the authority of the Madras Government; that Government, however, having no concern with the civil administration of the province, but merely furnishing troops for its occupation. The expeditionary force which advanced on Mandalay and occupied Upper Burma, on the other hand, and the reinforcements added to it, consist of contingents from the three presidential armies, and the general in command is directly under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Supreme Government. Thus in Burma there are two separate forces under two generals, reporting to two distinct authorities; one of these authorities, however, being subordinate to the other, and having no concern with the operations in which its troops are engaged; two separate divisions under distinct and separate jurisdictions carrying out combined operations, and the troops and supplies for the one having all to be received and despatched by the staff of the other. That business under such conditions has been carried on so smoothly is due to the good sense and temper of the officers concerned being proof against even the complications of the presidential system.

THE FUTURE OF BURMA.

Of the prosperous future awaiting this rich and beautiful country there can, the writer says, be no reasonable doubt:—

The marvellous change which has come over Mandalay, even in the few months since annexation, indicates what may be looked for over the whole land. Already substantial houses are rising all over that large city, in place of the bamboo huts which formed a year ago the greater part of the habitations there, and everywhere along the greater river trade is rapidly increasing. What Burma most needs next after a settled government is population, which, under a long course of anarchy and misrule, has dwindled away, till the jungle has almost swallowed up what were once prosperous cities. To estimate the progress which may be looked for in Upper Burma in this respect, we may turn to the history of the lower province since annexation. Pegu, with a surface of about 27,000 square miles, had in 1858, or five years after its annexation, a population of only about three-quarters of a million; in 1881 this had increased to three and a quarter millions. About one hundred thousand acres are reclaimed every year from the jungle and brought under cultivation, and this province is now the greatest rice-producing country in the East, and the most progressive and prosperous portion of the Indian Empire. Upper Burma and the subordinate States, with an area of nearly 200,000 square miles—that is, a country as large as France—have a population estimated at only three millions. This of course is the merest guess; but there are evident signs of its having had a much larger population in former times, while the richness of the soil is attested by the luxuriance of the vegetation. Upper Burma is not, like Lower Burma, a great rice-field; but there are large tracts under rice cultivation, and there is hardly a product of a tropical or even a temperate climate for which some part of the country or other may not be suitable. In contrast, indeed, with some parts of India, where under our peaceful rule population threatens to tread ever more closely on the means of subsistence, the very sparseness of population in so rich a country has its pleasing aspect. The race may multiply for ages there before it will cease to be a land of abundance, while the sight of this expanse of fruitful soil only needing cultivators at once suggests the idea of relieving the congested districts of India by a comprehensive scheme of immigration. Whether the repeopling of the land can be hastened in this way, or whether it must be left to the natural increase of the indigenous inhabitants, we may be sure, that, as has happened in Pegu, the rate of increase will be rapid; that with the suppression of dacoity there will be a great increase of trade both within the country and with the far-reaching States beyond, and that under the firm but mild sway of British rule Upper Burma will become one of the most loyal, peaceable, and prosperous regions of the Indian Empire.

WHAT *TRUTH* THINKS OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Truth has adopted a new way of dealing with Mr. Chamberlain. It regards its utterances on the Government scheme of coercion as the vapourings of one that is demented. This is what Mr. Labouchere has to say respecting the Radical Unionist's tour in Scotland:—

It is becoming a serious matter of consideration amongst Mr. Chamberlain's friends whether he ought not to be placed under some sort of restraint. I do not think that any medical man would be ready to sign a certificate for his seclusion, as his delusions are neither dangerous to himself nor to others. He is now in Scotland, and Mr. Jesse Collings is acting as a sort of keeper to him. The unhappy gentleman is firmly convinced that the entire Liberal party believes that the only mode of regaining power is to make terms with him, and he is wandering about the Western islands airing this illusion, and assuring every day a dozen or two crofters that if they eschew all communion with Irish Nationalists, and place their cause entirely in his hands, he will take them under his protection. The crofters, most of whom can only speak Gaelic, are under the impression that he is a commercial traveller from Birmingham, gone off his head, and there is much sympathy amongst them for his unhappy mental condition.

His utterances in regard to Mr. Gladstone, to the Liberal Party, to the Unionists, to Home Rule, and to Coercion are wild and contradictory. One day he complains that Mr. Gladstone stood in the way of a surrender to him, another day he piteously implores Mr. Gladstone to initiate negotiations with him, and snaps at any kindly world that the Old Man has uttered respecting him, as a drowning rat snatches at a straw. One day he asserts that there are only differences of detail between him and the Liberal party, the next day he says that the differences are fundamental. One day he calls the Irish Parliamentary party ruffians, the next day he insists that he always has been in favour of handing over the government of Ireland to them. It is evident that the newspapers have been carefully kept from him by Mr. Collings, for fear of their effect upon his brain, as he is clearly unaware that the Liberals throughout England and Wales are utterly indifferent to anything that he may do or say, whilst the sceptre has been rudely snatched from him in his own Birmingham.

As he represents no one now except himself and his family, and as the Unionists view him with almost the same disfavour as the Liberals, it is needless to say that his suggestion that Mr. Gladstone should initiate fresh conferences with him, based upon readiness either to shelve Home Rule for a few years or to surrender at discretion to the Unionists is not likely to meet with assent. That he should have seen a disposition to do this in Mr. Gladstone's speech to the Eighty Club is a painful proof of the progress that his malady is making. Mr. Collings should take him to some quiet place abroad, and watch most carefully over him, otherwise his case will become hopeless, and we shall have him roaming about with straws in his hair like Ophelia, and insisting that the trees and the bushes are deputations from Liberal associations come to ask his forgiveness for having preferred Mr. Gladstone to him, and imploring him to assume a Crown. When he learns thus the ridiculous bankruptcy clauses which have been inserted in the Land Bill at his request, and in order to obtain his vote for Coercion, have met with such universal disapproval that they will probably have to be eliminated from the Bill, I greatly fear the effect upon the poor gentleman, and I sincerely trust that Mr. Collings will not break the intelligence to him too abruptly.

It is stated in the local newspapers that an audience was imported to Dingwall for Mr. Chamberlain from others parts of Scotland by a factor of the Duke of Sutherland. This choice audience consisted of fish factors and landlords masquerading as crofters. Rossshire is the most Unionist country in Scotland, and desperate efforts were made by them to prevent Mr. Chamberlain's tour being too transparent a fiasco.

How strange and sad are these mutations! Here is a gentleman, once a shining light of Liberalism, once listened to by admiring audiences, once able, energetic, and a leader of men, now wandering about in the wilds of Scotland, jeered at by the few who congregate to look at him as he flits past wayside stations, pouring forth his woes in shrill complaint to the rocks and to little groups of cottagers and vainly asking for their sympathy and their confidence; a very Lear, with one "fond fool" alone true to him with touching fidelity. Others may smile; to me the thing is too melancholy for laughter. Alas, alas, for poor human nature!

CHARGES AGAINST A NAVAL COMMANDER.

THE coroner for Portsmouth, on April 28, resumed the inquiry into the cause of death of George William Spry, late gunner of H.M.S. Hercules, who committed suicide by shooting himself. Lieutenant J. Erskine stated that there was nothing harsh in the Commander's manner; and Mr. Thomas Ready, boatswain of the ship, proved that he had never had any cause to complain of that officer's treatment. Mr. John Murphy, carpenter of the Hercules, said he had heard the Commander complain about the state of a gun, but it did not strike him that the word was spoken harshly. Fleet-Surgeon Conolly, of the Hercules, stated that the deceased had been treated by him for headache and sleeplessness, and the witness afterwards sent him to hospital. The witness had made a *post-mortem* examination, and found that the state of the brain pointed to a loss of mental power. The deceased was liable to be subject to hallucination, and to take an aggravated view of things. He would also be the creature of impulse, and morally irresponsible for his actions. Mr. Feltham, solicitor, who appeared for Commander Fanshawe, stated that his client was ready to be examined if thought necessary; and, after being sworn, the Commander stated that the deceased had never complained of the severity of the work or of his treatment. In reply to a juryman, he admitted having told the deceased on one occasion that if matters did not improve he would have to go before the captain. The coroner having summed up, the jury, after more than an hour's consultation, found that the deceased shot himself with a rifle while in a state of unsound mind. They also found that the conduct of Commander Fanshawe to the deceased was at times wanting in courtesy, having regard to their relative positions, and this, added to the sunstroke which he sustained on service in China, caused the deceased to commit suicide. The jury desired that a copy of the verdict might be sent to the Admiralty.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th May, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·810
Temperature of the Air	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	72·4
Relative humidity of Air	65
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·1
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	303

* From midnight to midnight.

A BULL-FIGHTER'S CLAIMS TO GENTILITY.

CAN a bull-fighter claim to be considered a gentleman? This important question has been warmly discussed in Madrid society during the past fortnight; a challenge sent by Mazzantini, the famous *torero*, to a journalist who had, as he conceived, written insultingly about him, having brought it on the *tapis*. The challenge took Madrid by surprise, no member of Mazzantini's profession having ever been known to claim reparation for an affront at the sword's point before. Nevertheless he had no difficulty in obtaining the services of two members of the Velez Club to convey his demand for satisfaction to the offending journalist; who, however, refused to entertain it, sheltering himself under an ancient statute which expressly forbids the subjects of his Catholic Majesty to cross swords with "actors or bull-slayers." Mazzantini and his friends declined to accept this answer, the newspapers took the matter up, and a hot controversy ensued. The question has not been settled one way or the other, though the difference that raised it has been amicably adjusted.

INDIA UNDER LORD RIPON.

IN a History of India under Queen Victoria, Captain Lionel J. Trother pronounces the following panegyric on Lord Ripon:—

Under the just, humane, enlightened rule of the Marquis of Ripon, who, as Lord de Grey, had once for a few months served as Secretary for India, that country enjoyed four years and a half of peaceful prosperity and steady progress in the field of social and political reform. The natives dress once more became free.....In his foreign policy Lord Ripon followed the old lines off which his predecessor had so widely strayed. His zeal for justice and his honest sympathy with native efforts and aspirations brought him, like one or two former Viceroys, into untoward conflict with the mass of his countrymen in India, touching the right of natives in the Covenanted Service to wield equal powers of punishment with their English peers over all criminals, white or black. The Ilbert Bill, as it was called after the Law Member of his Council, aroused against him a storm of obloquy fiercer than that which had once raged around Drinkwater Bethune. But the storm was finally allayed by a compromise which left Lord Ripon master of more than half the field; and the rancour of his opponents endeared him all the more strongly to the hearts of his native subjects. Demonstrations of loving sympathy which every where greeted him on his last journey through Upper India far surpassed in extent and heartiness all similar outbursts of popular feeling evoked in favour of any former Viceroy. If Lord Ripon's successors take the lesson to heart there will be little cause to fear for the prolonged continuance of British rule in India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship Cortez cleared yesterday for Calcutta under Captain J Sharp. She is laden with salt.

THE s s Waverley, 2,023 tons, sailed under Captain R Calvert yesterday, laden with a general cargo for Marseilles.

THE s s Saxmundham, Captain T M Milne cleared yesterday for Leghorn, and Torre del Annunziate, with a general cargo.

THE s s Energia, 2,063 tons, Captain S Montgomery, will sail to-day, laden with a general cargo for Marseilles, and with twelve deck passengers on board for Aden.

THE B I S N Co's coasting steamer, Pachumba Captain J W Livingstone, brought to Bombay yesterday, a general cargo and the following passengers from Karachi:—Cabin—Captain R D Fyrke, Mr Pearse, and Captain H P Jones; deck—289.

THE Barquantine Sarah Smith, 194 tons, arrived in the Bombay harbour in a dismantled state, under Captain G Noel, from Mauritius, the evening before the last. Having taken on board a cargo of jute and sugar from the latter port, she cleared it on the 3rd of April. She experienced fine weather in the commencement of her voyage, but when in Lat 13 N Long 67, E on the 3rd instant. She encountered adverse winds which gradually grew so terrific that despite all the efforts of those in charge to bring her safely out of the cyclone, was found impossible to make onward passage without cutting down her top masts and riggings, which on account of the high winds, retarding her progress, added to her distress. The topmasts, &c. were, consequently, cut away and the rage of the storm, also having abated, the safety of the vessel was ensured. Latterly she continued to be hooked by favourable winds, and thirteen days after her calamity at sea, arrived in this harbour as the 1000 inmates, in a semi-nude state. During her voyage, she spoke the ship Alice D Cooper which came to Bombay on Sunday last. Her agents in Bombay are Messrs. H L Balladina and Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

17TH MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Not Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Miranda	..	.....	A	C. Eduljee.
„S. of Victoria	...	.....	A B	F. Muir & Co.
„ Anger Head	...	.....	Ibis	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Belgravia	...	.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Khiva	...	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Cameron	...	.....	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cairo	...	.....	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Baghdadi	...	.....	G	D. Sassoon &Co
„ Stella	...	.....	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Florence	...	.....	K	The Bombay Co
„ Altmore	...	.....	K L	.....
„ Kerbella	...	.....	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Brenda	...	.....	M	C. Eduljee.
„ Niagara	...	.....	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Renfew	...	.....	O	E. Latham & Co
„ Kairos	...	.....	P	McCulloch &Co
„ Knight of St John	...	.....	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
16	Sarah Smith	Noel	Mauritius, April 3.
17	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Cortez	Sharp	Calcutta.
	Landoura (s)	Gray	Calcutta, Colombo, and Galle.

The vessels have been entered outwards since yesterday:—

Steamer St. Albana, for HAVRE.
„ Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday:—

Steamer Energia, Montgomery for Marseilles.
„ Loodiana, Sharp for Rangoon and Moulmein.
„ Saxmundham, Milne for Leghorn, &c.
Ship Principality, Jones for Amsterdam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Belgravia (s), 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Latimer (s)), 800 cwts myrabolums, D. Vassanji; 143 cwts oil cases, Kavasjee K. Mahta.

Anger Head (s), 100 bales cotton, R. Hyde Cheetham and Co; 110 cwts coir yarn. F. L. Batliboi.

Mameluke (s), 4 bales cotton fly, F. L. Batliboi; 381 bales cotton fly, K. Dumunay.

Florence (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales hemp, L. Naranji; 300 bales cotton and 62 bales wool, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON

Bagdadi (s), 330 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 300 cwts mussoor, A. Blascheck and Co; 14 cwts fishmawe and 120 cwts gum, B. Sagan; 15 bales skins, D. Sassoon and Co; 950 cwts gum, 175 cwts mother-o-pearl shells, N. Lalljі; 122 cwts horns, J. Purdhan; 110 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co; 235 cwts gloves, D. Sassoon and Co; 70 cwts gum, E. Peerdin; 19 bales hides and skins, E. Moosa and Co; 15 bales skins, H. Cassam H. Gumy; 8 bales hides, Pestonji Edulji.

Star of Victoria (s), 12,000 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 950 cwts myrabolums, D Kessowji; 400 cwts buffalo horns, B Casserbux; 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 900 cwts wheat, E. Latham and Co; 430 cwts cloves, M. Dayall; 500 bales cotton, T. Mofussil Co, Ld.

Sutlej s—675 cwts mustard seed and 300 cwts nigar seed, A Blascheck and Co.

Kerbella s—825 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 89 bales hemp, Shapurjee Dadabhoi.

Cathay s—200 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

Lady Cairns s—175 ctws myrabolums, J. Dayall; 500 cwts myrabolums, V. Naranjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rosario s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,100 cwts myrabolums, D Kessowjee; 110 bales cotton, Brucel and Co.

Cairo s—9,000 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Companion s—985 cwts linseed, The Bo Co, Ld.

Clan Cameron s—6,601 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Lancaster s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bagdadi s—4,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 1,904 cwts wheat, Luis Dreyfus and Co.

Waverley s—1,500 gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Altnacraig (s), 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 400 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts wheat, and 5003 cwts linseed, A. Blascheck and Co; 1070 bales cotton, 8,499 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brother.

Kairos (s), 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Kt. of St. John (s), 327 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR TORRE DEL ANUNZIATA.

Saxmundham (s) 830 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR PALERMO.

Lamport (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Altmore (s), 1687 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 409 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 4 cwts bees wax, F Horst; 18,016 cwts wheat, J C Bombay and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR KOBE

Khiwa (s), 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 26 bales twist, G Shobhagmal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiwa (s), 59 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 30 bales twist, H E Ellias and Co; 50 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 187 cwts shark fins, 15 cwts fishmaws and 1 box Cambay stones, A C Esmailji, 50 bales twist Esso Bin Khalifa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiwa (s), 25 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna (s), 100 bales cotton, Mackinon and Mackenzie

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.

Russell, Lt, Bo, RE, returned from station leave from Matheran.

MAY 16.

French, Lt, Mad R A, on duty from Bellary.

MAY 17.

Evans, Major, Bl, Rl, Welsh Fus, on leave on med cer, from Lucknow.

Rawlins, Lt, Bl, 12th Bl-Cavy, on furlough, from Nowshera.

Behrend, Lt, Bo, 7th Bl Cavy, on leave, from Poona.

Harvest, Lt, mad, Middlesex Regt, on leave, from Nagpore.

Harrison Capt, Bl, The King's Regt, on leave from Fyzabad.

Davis, Lt, Bl, 1st B C, on furlough, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 17.

Collis, Surgn, Bo, I N S, on duty from Ratnagiri.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.	
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 4	6
Do. (round), per lb	0 1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1	3
Shins, large, each	0 5	0
Do. small, each	0 4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 7	6
Do. salt, each	0 5	0
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4	0
Liver, each	0 4	0
Heart, each	0 1	3
Kidneys, each	0 1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1	9
Oxtail, each	0 2	6
Sirloin, per lb	0 3	9
Fore Ribs, each	0 3	0
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 2	6
MUTTON—	1st Sort. Rs. a. p.	2nd Sort. Rs. a. p.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 6
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—		
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2	0
Sausages, per lb	0 4	6
Bacon per lb	0 4	6
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0 8	0

NOTICES.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL £2,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh the Home and Colonial Governments, the Australian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtherine, Inventories Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIC PRICES.
F FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS..... Rs. 1-8 per doz.
PINTS..... „ 2-12 „
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.
None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 170 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co. and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

WHISKY.
SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs. 41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„ 37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„ 37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	„ 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„ 26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	„ 26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„ 24 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	„ 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„ 26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

THE
HOME-GOING SEASON, 1887.

THORPE AND CO.
HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear.....	7 8	to 16 8	Ladies' Sun Hats	from 5 0
Travelling Suits.....	25 0	to 28 0	Overland Chairs	4 8
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0	to 35 0	Despatch Boxes.....	20 8
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0	to 50 0	Eider Down Pillows	8 8
Best White Shirt Bands.....	each	4 8	English Feather Pillows	8 8
Do. do. Collars	„	4 8	Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	8 8
Best Oxford do.	„	5 0	Block Tin Collar Boxes.....	3 8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool.....		8 8	China Grass Slippers .....from Re. 1-0 to	1 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12 8	Morocco Slippers	3 8
Dressing Gowns.....	11 8	to 25 0	Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0	White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0	Cholera Belts, best Flannel.....	2 12
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	6 8	Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.	15 8	Marine or Saltwater Soap .....per packet	1 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks.....	per doz.	25 0	Eau de Cologne with wicker cover ...	2 8
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks.....	do.	30 0	Assorted Perfumes .....per bottle	2 8
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8	Travelling Pillows ..... each	1 8
Navy Ribbed Cotton	pair	3 8	Rezais or Quilts ..... from	5 0
Gauze Merino Undervests ..... per ½ doz.		12 0	Scotch Maude and Rugs ..... from	10 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests.....	do.	30 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs ..... per doz.	5 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8	Metal Soap Boxes ..... from	1 8
Stout Merino Pants	each	6 8	Sponges ..... from	1 8
Gauze Merino Pants.....	each	6 8	Sponge Bags.....	1 8
Kid Glove Lined.....		4 0	Rug Straps	1 8
Warm Mufflers		2 8	Leather Purses.....	2 0
Travelling Caps		4 8	Sovereign Boxes.....from Rs. 3-8 to	4 8
Best Tweed Hats		4 8	Razors, ready for use.....	2 0
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6 2	Shaving Brushes	2 0
Linen Faced Collars	doz.	0 10	Nail Brushes.....	1 0
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.	12 0	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.	1 0	Hair Brushes.....	4 0
Overland Trunks, best make, ...	from	30 0	Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0	Nail Scissors ..... from	1-8 to 2 0
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0	Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps ..... from	10 8
Tan Canvas Courier Bags.....		8 0	Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c.....	6 8
Soiled Linen Bags.....		5 0	Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths.....	15 8
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		30 0	Waterproof Coats.....	9 8
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8	Air Pillows.....	6 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0	Air Cushions.....	6 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	33 0		
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 50 0		

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MAY 1887,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN,
CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CHAMPAGNE.
JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."
A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.
Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints..... „ 36 0 „ „ 39 0 „

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
OUR SPECIAL WHITE DRESS SHIRTS for the Hot season are strongly recommended. The bodies are of thin Cambric and finest linen fittings.

White Long Cloth finest Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars attached (any shape), per ½ dozen	Rs. 36 0
The New Season's Patterns in French Cambric, a capital Shirt for morning wear, ½ doz.	„ 33 0
The Long Cloth Shirts for wear under Uniform with Linen Cuffs, ½ dozen ...	„ 24 0
White Silk and Wool, very thin Texture, Collars attached, ½ dozen for... ...	„ 54 0
Silk and Wool in neat stripes and checks, 6 for	„ 54 0
Ceylon Flannel, thin, cool and unshrinkable, 6 for...	„ 42 0

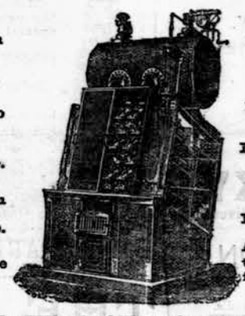
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
N.B.—A Register kept of all Measurements for future reference.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED
ROOT STEAM BOILER
WITH
KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:
PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.
DRY STEAM produced very quickly.
HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.
ABSENCE of PRIMING.
PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.
THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.



Advantages:
SIMPLICITY of construction.
DURABILITY.
FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.
ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.
They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.
FOR TRANSPORT through mountainous districts they are unrivalled. The Largest Boiler can be packed so that no package exceeds 150 lbs.
KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition:
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.
The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
CAPITAL Rs. 12,50,000.
DIRECTORS.
R. M. SAYANI, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE, Esq.
CURSONDASS YULLUBHDASS, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
FAZALBHOY VISRAM, Esq.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE, Esq.
AGENTS.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.
HEAD OFFICE
5, GREEN STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
FIRE RISKS on Mills, Presses, Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses, Shops, &c., &c., are accepted at most favourable rates and on advantageous terms.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,500,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of these pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.
IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.
In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.
DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate organic lesion, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."
DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.
H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS of PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed—
IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE
SPEEDY RELIEF.
This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate
IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE
as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.
EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.
LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of
PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.
IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
after the acute symptoms have subsided
PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.
The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.
CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.
AGENTS IN INDIA.
Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co. Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras, Messrs. Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kasaulei.

DIAMOND DYES.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING!
Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the
DIAMOND DYES.
They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.
DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS
for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equa to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.
ARTIST'S BLACK
for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.
For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers
WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
38, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C
and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 1; interleaved Re. 1-4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

GOLD BRACELET,
In a variety of newest designs,
at Rs. 95, 100, 120, 130 to 250.

GOLD BANGLES,
in more than 50 different patterns,
At Rs. 80, 100, 120 to 150.

NECKLETS.
Numbers of most effective designs.
Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.

All these pattern are manufactured of 18-ct. gold only,
and the price varies according to weight and size.

Rs. 25 to Rs. 50

Rs. 27 to Rs. 55

Rs. 25 to Rs. 50

Rs. 20 to Rs. 40

Rs. 22 to Rs. 30

Rs. 20 to Rs. 25

At Rs. 45, 50, 60, 80 to 100.

Solid 18-ct. Gold Albert, heavy Rs. 240 CASH, and hundreds of other designs from Rs. 100.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEETH LIKE PEARLS,

white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

Rowlands' Odonto

or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath, while its anti-septic and anti-scorbutic properties exercise a highly beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither washes or tinctures can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and transparent tooth powder; such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

No other Odonto is genuine.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is now sold in a golden colour for fair and golden-haired people and children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR beautifies the complexion, eradicates all cutaneous defects, and renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious and pernicious imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:—
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

★ .. ★★ .. ★★★

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE.
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, insuch uniform combination.'

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

LINOGRAPH!

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN THE ART OF ENLARGENING PHOTOS.

By this process a photo, HOWEVER SMALL, can be reproduced on CANVAS in OIL-PAINT in, any size or proportion, the likeness, coloring and every minute detail of the original photo being faithfully preserved in the copy.

THESE PICTURES will be supplied, set in FRAMES made in Europe, of such material as will stand the Indian climate, plain, elaborately carved, or gilt, and while thus serving as SPLENDID ORNAMENTS in Drawing Rooms will, at the same time, be WORTHY MEMORIALS of those we have LOVED OR REVERED.

Although it is a work on which artists of the highest order are employed, the prices are so moderate as to bring this latest invention within the reach of all not ABSOLUTELY poor.

The UTMOST SATISFACTION guaranteed!

Let no one lose this opportunity.

PRICE, INCLUDING ELEGANT FRAME:
Life Size Bust, Rs. 125. To the Knee, Rs. 250.
Full Size, Rs. 400 to Rs. 600.
SAMPLES TO BE SEEN AT

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
No. 35, Medows Street, Bombay,
Opposite MESSRS. VUCCINO & Co., Photographers.

PIANOS EXCHANGED, HIRED, SOLD.

CANTANTE RESONANTE SCHEIDMAYER SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co.
BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

LIPP BIJOU COTTAGE PIANOS.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	16/
7 ,,	23/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

THE "GANDY" BELT

A CAUTION TO USERS OF BELTING.

THE WORLD-WIDE SUCCESS OF GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING Has induced unprincipled people to imitate it, and in many instances to sell their Spurious Goods as, and for, those of the

ORIGINAL INVENTOR, PATENTEE AND SOLE MAKER,
Maurice Gandy, of London, Liverpool, and Baltimore, U.S.A.

THIS BELTING IS PATENTED IN INDIA, AND IS SHOWING AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE
IS STAMPED EVERY 5 FEET WITH THE WORD "GANDY."

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

DONALD & Co.,

ENGINEERS & IRON-FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' IRON WORK

of every Description,

CASTINGS UP TO 80 TONS.

Forgings, Bridge and Boiler-Work, Iron Roofing, Fire-Proof Buildings, &c.

The following are always available from Stock:—

Portable Engines.
Horizontal Fixed Engines.
Mortar Mills for Bullock and Steam Power.
Centrifugal Pumps.
Contractors' Pumps.
Fire Engines.
Portland Cement.

Machine Shop Tools and Fittings.

CORRUGATED SHEETS, BARS, PLATES, ANGLE & TEE IRON.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, etc., etc.

ROLLED BEAMS and Patent FLOOR PLATES imported to order

SOLE AGENTS FOR

ALLEN & Co.'s CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS
W. H. LINDSAY and Co.'s FLOORING PLATES

Designs and Estimates furnished for any description of Machinery Iron Structures, etc., on receipt of full particulars.

Ripon Iron Works, Frere Road, } BOMBAY.

OFFICE CLOCKS.

WE strongly recommend the CLOCKS described below (specially manufactured to our own design and order) as most durable and excellent time-keepers, and eminently adapted for Office and Railway platform use in India.

(1).—Timepice only, pendulum work, 12-inch dial, bold figures and hands, going 15 days. Cases of polished, dark hard wood. Particular care has been bestowed to the construction of the case to protect the works against dust and damp..... Rs. 45

(2).—The same as above, striking hours and half hours on a good gong ..... Rs. 60

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets this want and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

RHEUMATISM	STIFFNESS	SWELLINGS GENERALLY
WIND-STROKE	BRUISES	SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS	CUTS AND WOUNDS	SPAVINS
SPRUNG TENDONS	BROKEN KNEES	HEAT LUMPS
SORE THROAT	CRACKED HEELS	BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND NOXIOUS INSECTS
INFLUENZA	OVER REACHES	
	ŒDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS	

Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.

SIR,—Mr Buckland's letter re "HIPPACEA" in two severe cases of Eczema in hounds, which appeared in your issue of 27th ult., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.

A valuable entire horse of mine was troubled with obstinate cracked heels, and for more than a year I tried every remedy that I heard of, but without avail. About six months ago "HIPPACEA" was brought to my notice, and I used it on my horse's heels, with the result that in a week the sores completely disappeared. The ointment seems to produce a soothing effect, and is certainly very healing. I have used it for severe wounds on sheep and pigs, with the same favorable results.

In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle, I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that "HIPPACEA" meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.

H. P. BAXTER.

NEW HOUSE, SHADOWHURST, KENT, 29th March 1887.

DEAR SIR,—One of my Hounds suffered from cancer in the lower part of the stomach. After the Cancer was removed the Hound broke the stitches away, and the wound was quite open. I at once applied "HIPPACEA" employing no other remedy. The wound healed in marvellously quick time. I am particularly glad to notice that "HIPPACEA" appears to completely allay irritation and affords the animals treated with it great comfort.

Nearly twelve months experience of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked Heels, Sore backs, or wounds, Sores, and Skin diseases af every kind "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy both in the Stable and Kennel.

Yours faithfully
JOHN C. BUCKLAND,
MASTER, ASHFORD VALE HARRIERS.

I found the "HIPPACEA" you sent me an excellent remedy for wounds and parts affected with thorns after hunting. It seems a good application for recently fired surfaces, apparently encouraging the discharge, preventing irritation, and hastening the healing process. It proved most beneficial in the case of one bad sore back.

Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester.
10th January, 1887. D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, NEWMARKET, 1st January 1887.

I have tried your "HIPPACEA" and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post. C. W. GOLDING.

EXNING, NEWMARKET, 8th January 1887.

I have used your "HIPPACEA" for cracked Heels and for Sores with good effect, and it has given me every satisfaction. JOHN MUMFORD,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.

I have received a small tin of your "HIPPACEA" from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Please send me a 10s. tin of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame in the fetlock joint.
JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom.
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM, 1st December. 1886.

I think "HIPPACEA" is excellent for cracked Heels, please send me another 10s. tin.
JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom.

SECUNDERABAD, 24th April 1886.

I have given remainder of tin of "HIPPACEA" to another Officer of the 14th Hussars. I think it is wonderfully good stuff. I have tried it on a charger whose hair was all coming off, and the hair is now growing marvellously, and has entirely covered the bald patches. I will recommend it strongly.
LOFTUS THACKWELL,
Captain and Paymaster, 14th Hussars.

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor.

F. H. BOWDEN,
15, Armenian Street, Madras.
and 43, King William Street, London, E.C.,

And of respectable Chemists & General Dealers everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits, none genuine that does not bear the *facsimile* signature. F. Henry

	¼ lb.	½ lb.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.
PRICE Rs.	2	3	6	11	20

AGENTS. *Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application.*

Wholesale Agents, Bombay, Byculla & Poona:
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LD.

AGENTS:—COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.; KEMP & Co., LD.; PHILLIPS & Co., LD.; NATHOO MOOLJI & Co.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; HURJI MOOLJI & Co.; BICKA CULLIANJI.—BHUSAWAL: L. P. SEQUIERA.—SECUNDERABAD: C. A. PEARSON & Co.; CURSETJEE & Co.

"PERFECT HEALTH" PERFECT HEALTH"
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE BILIOUSNESS SILVER CONSTIPATION HEARTBURN SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions. Every bottle has our steel engraved trade mark and our signature on the outside wrapper.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all kindred complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sore Stomach, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unsurpassed as a LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc.

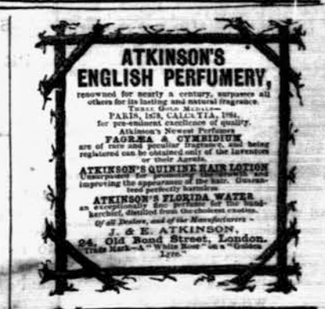
PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted Friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Soldier, and in fact all classes requiring a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. The price brings it within the reach of all, and it will actually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, U. S. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Poer Market near Jumma Musjid.



Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARD, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.